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Imperial Defense Issue: Will Canada Do Its Part? Ancient Loyalties Count

Governor General Calls for Strong Dominion Defense Policy

Isolation Issue

Preparedness Arming Held Objectionable by Many Patriotic Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 30—Does membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations entail arming for Britain's defense? That is the question raised in Canada within recent weeks by two men prominent in the affairs of the British Empire speaking under the apparent inspiration of Westminster.

In the wake of their pronouncements, Canadians are deciding whether their utterances constitute a warning, a challenge, or an invitation. In effect, these speakers have demanded of Canada that she examine her position and responsibility within the British Commonwealth of Nations, that she bolster up her defenses, and that she arm and train men that Canada may take her place as an efficient defensive or offensive unit, should the Empire become endangered. The implications involved in such a program are furnishing a topic for wide discussion throughout the Dominion.

Bain News Service

Lord Tweedsmuir
Governor General of Canada

Is Empire Worth Saving?

Viscount Elibank, chairman of the British Federation of Chambers of Commerce, speaking in Vancouver, is credited with a succinct and realistic statement of Canada's position within the Empire today, thus:

"We have got to make up our minds whether we are going to stay in the Empire or get out of it. There is no shirking that question. We must make up our minds now, once and for all, if to us the Empire is worth saving."

In an earlier speech in Toronto, Viscount Elibank spoke of a shrinking world in which it was possible for enemy aircraft to drop their bombs on Toronto and Montreal in the east and Vancouver and Victoria on the west coast.

Tweedsmuir's Challenge

Speaking without the sensationalism which marked the Elibank speech, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, threw down the same challenge to arm, speaking somberly of the dangers which lurk for Canada in the next conflict.

"Canada should think out a policy of defense and take steps to implement it," he said in Calgary. "In peace time Canada and Great Britain are inclined to think of other things than defense. But neither Canada nor Britain can afford an inefficient and poorly equipped militia. The Dominion must have a militia, not too large, but fully equipped and perfectly trained."

To this challenge Canada will give her answer when the House of Commons next meets.

In examining the public opinion which will make its force felt in the shaping of this policy it is important to record that there is implicit in the tradition and the environment of the Canadian people a deep desire for peace. Many Canadians have come to believe that the peace can be kept without recourse to arms, even in the name of preparedness.

Sectionalism will play it's part when Canada makes her decision regarding increased armaments.

In Western Canada, too, talk of arms and war finds an unreceptive audience.

Youth Opposes War

In opposition to the mass of imperialistic sentiment is a younger generation, unheard for the most part in the older parties but making themselves articulate through the CCF and Labor organizations. They are saying: "We do not want Canada to beat her ploughshares into swords under any circumstances."

As the situation now stands, Canada has the assurance of her Prime Minister, given last year during the apparent crisis in Ethiopia, that Canada will make no move to participate in an Empire war without Parliament first being summoned. But those familiar with the often unvoiced sentiment of loyalty to the British crown which persists, even with those who criticize the obligations of allegiance, have no doubt that the great preponderance of Canadian public opinion would rush to the defense of the Empire in event Great Britain's place in the sun were threatened.

Safety on Roads, Air and Factory Has Big Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7—Striking progress in accident prevention in the air, the factory and on the highway was reported here today as the National Safety Council continued its twenty-fifth annual congress.

Awarding prizes to operators of commercial fleets, officials announced that in the year ended July 1 the drivers of 38,760 motorbuses, trucks and commercial automobiles traveled 664,702,000 miles with only 2,119 accidents in each 100,000 vehicle miles.

To make the record more striking, this included not only bad smashups, but everything involving property damage, even to fenders. Motorbus drivers in the contesting fleets reduced their accident rates 12 per cent in the year.

Truck Accidents Up

Passenger automobile drivers in the contest cut their accidents 6 per cent, but truck drivers' mishaps increased 2 per cent.

The Greyhound Lines took first place for both large and small intercity fleets and the Reading Coach Company of Lebanon, Penna., for city motorbus operations. Four national petroleum companies shared honors in the passenger car classes.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, general manager of Eastern Air Lines, told the delegates that "mechanical bugaboos" had been erased from airplane construction, that mechanical failure in commercial aviation was virtually nonexistent and air travel safe according to the integrity, training and health of the flying personnel.

Good Lighting Aids Safety

William R. Mullee, supervisor of standards for American Hard Rubber Company of Butler, N. J., reported that industrial management had learned to save thousands of dollars in damage and accidents merely by improving illumination.

Barney Oldfield, veteran racing driver, explained "a new arithmetic of safety," declaring that "the same speedometer figures tell how fast

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Moscow Holds Editor Radek In Stalin Plot

Izvestia Editorial Writer Under Suspicion in Plot to Overthrow Rule

4 Other Suspects

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP) — Karl Radek, commentator for the Government newspaper Izvestia, was arrested today on charges of being implicated in the counter-revolutionary plot against the Soviet for which 16 Russians were shot last August.

Mr. Radek, one of the best-known Russian editorial writers, was one of five men under investigation in an alleged plot to overthrow the Government and kill Dictator Joseph Stalin.

His name was announced by Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky at the trial of the 16 confessed plotters Aug. 21.

Later, Mr. Radek disappeared and his whereabut were unknown until his arrest was announced today.

Four Other Suspects

The other four whose records were declared under scrutiny include Mikhail Tomsky, former Chief of Trade Unions and present head of the State Publishing House; Nicolai Bukharin, editor of Izvestia; Alexei Rykoff, former Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs, and Gregory Pyatakoff, assistant commissar for heavy industry.

Prosecutor Vishinsky declared that he ordered Mr. Radek jailed for political and legal guilt in the plot which allegedly was planned by Leon Trotzky, former Communist Party leader now in exile in Norway.

Mr. Vishinsky continued the investigation of the four men who were, with Radek, incriminated in testimony given by witnesses at the trial of the 16 executed plotters.

Shortly after the trial, Mr. Tomsky passed on suddenly at his home near Moscow and officials said he committed suicide because "he became entangled in the conspiracy of counter-revolutionary terrorists." Mr. Rykoff was dismissed from his post as Commissar of Communications Sept. 27.

Long Prominent

Karl Radek, an old member of the Bolshevist regime, worked with Leon Trotzky during early revolutionary days, and was exiled with him, later returning to grace. His articles, particularly those on foreign affairs, have been accepted for many years as authoritative because of his close connections with the Soviet Government.

In his last article, published at the beginning of the trial of the 16 confessed conspirators, he defended himself and said that the men on trial should be shot. He was accused by several defendants of knowledge of many plots against Joseph Stalin and others. Thirteen others also have been arrested since the latest investigation.

Suspicion

T. Reingold, a witness at the trial, cast suspicion on Karl Radek in his testimony, declaring that the dictator's mantle was to fall on the newspaper commentator if Zinovieff or Kameneff should be caught in the conspiracy.

In addition to Joseph Stalin, the plotters were charged with having marked four other Soviet leaders for death:

Clemence Voroshiloff, Commissar for War; Lazar Kaganovich, Chairman of the All-Union Peasants' Congress and Commissar for Railways; Gregory Orjonikidze, Commissar of Heavy Industries; and M. Postisheff, Ukrainian party leader.

Defense Policy Held Surety Of Peace for U. S.

Council Demands Ban on Use of Armed Forces in Foreign Invasion

Six-Point Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Finishing touches were being put today by the National Council for Prevention of War on a new peace program, based on recent world developments.

The program, according to Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the council, will be used in every congressional district as a basis for questioning the stand taken by candidates on international affairs. Later it will serve as the council's guide in its activities at the Capitol during the coming session of Congress.

Six-Point Program

The six points of the proposed program were outlined at the council's annual meeting today as follows:

1. National defense policy based on defense of our soil from invasion, not of our interests abroad.
2. Easing of international tensions through reciprocal trade agreements and stabilization of currencies.
3. Stronger neutrality legislation including embargoes on basic war materials.
4. International co-operation in the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the Kellogg pact.
5. Nationalization of the munitions industry and taxing the profits out of war.
6. Watchful maintenance of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Arm Cut Advised

An army one third of the size of the present and a navy approximately one half the size of that now maintained would afford adequate defense protection for the United States, Mauritz Hallgren, of the Baltimore Sun told the meeting. Outlining the course of any possible transoceanic invasion of the United States, Mr. Hallgren concluded that "when an American admiral speaks of 'adequate defense' he means a navy capable of going abroad to protect American interests on foreign soil."

Dr. Henry F. Grady, former chief of the reciprocal tariff division of the State Department, described the 14 treaties adopted as "14 treaties of commercial peace." He held that most people who talk about "economic isolation" with regard to foreign trade "really are talking about cutting down imports and increasing exports." Dr. Grady saw in both the reciprocal trade agreements and in recent currency stabilization moves evidence that the world "is getting back to sanity in economic relations that will have a great effect on its political relations."

Step Toward Neutrality

The possibility that a real step toward neutrality may come out of the forthcoming Pan-American conference was voiced by William T. Stone, of the Foreign Policy Association, who also recommended that the present neutrality law be expanded at the next session of Congress to place an embargo on all essential war materials to belligerent nations. The present law covers only munitions.

A hope was expressed by Dr. Phillip O. Jessup, of Columbia University that the Buenos Aires conference would lead to a world policy of general co-operation.

Ambassador to U. S. From Troubled Spain

International

Señora de los Rios
Wife of Ambassador

Francisco de los Rios
Ambassador

Señorita Laura de los Rios
Envoy's Daughter

Parents Are Urged to Bar Lurid Press From Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—An appeal to parents to prevent newspapers of the sensational type from being read by children featured a meeting of 400 delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers at the Pennsylvania Hotel here on Monday.

In making the appeal, George Kelly, formerly assistant attorney-general of New York, emphasized that criminal impulses often originated from reading matter placed before children. To illustrate his point he described the case of a schoolboy who attempted to practice extortion after stealing his teacher's camera.

"A crudely written note led eventually to discovery of the camera and to the solution of the problem, but where did the child receive the idea of planning to kidnap and extort?" Mr. Kelly continued. "I believe he got the thought from tabloid journalism or from motion pictures.

"His parents were not careful enough in choosing material for his entertainment or information. Parents do not, in general, give sufficient time to selecting material for their children's reading, and I, for one, believe that cheap movies and tabloids should be taboo to youngsters."

Mr. Kelly urged parents to provide religious training and instruction for their children to offset anti-social interests which they might pick up from reading or through association with other children, declaring that to read the Bible was an excellent practice. He also asked that patriotism be inculcated through stimulating love of home and country, and that community interest in traffic regulation, public recreation and public morality be stimulated.

"Home is one of the smallest units of government," he continued. "What the home is will the nation's capital be. What the citizen is, and nothing else, will the President of the United States be."

In her report to the congress, Mrs. Ralph E. Brodie, president of the congress, said that proper child guidance and training was important not only for the well-being of the community, but for the progress of international peace.

"We must think in terms more far-reaching than our own children and their welfare," she added. "We must think out beyond our community and beyond the boundaries of our nation.

"We must be alive to the developments in the fields of communication and transportation which have brought us so closely together that the children of today, adults of tomorrow, must be taught to live harmoniously with their neighbors across the sea as well as the foreigners within our borders."

Signals in Snow To Guide Flyers In North Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Federal Government has recently authorized new emergency signals to be used in northern aviation which will be of great assistance to pilots and to the prospectors and fur traders of the northland where there are neither roads, railways nor telegraphs. The summer signals now outlined are: the paddling of a canoe in close circles, interrupted smoke signals, or a sheet of white laid flat on the lake shore or clearing in the form of a "V" to denote that an emergency exists and that the pilot should land.

During the winter months, the letter "V" drawn in the snow is a call to a pilot to land on account of sickness or other emergency. The letter "X" drawn on the snow indicates to the pilot that landing is unsafe and the signal "11" in the snow is to indicate safe landing set out indicative of direction of runway. The commercial pilots will endeavor to train the traders, prospectors, trappers and other residents of the north to use these signals should they wish to communicate with the airplanes which fly the air lanes to and from the Arctic coast, when an emergency exists.

Voices and Dancing Of Bushmen Filmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Voices of the primitive bushmen of the Kalahari have been recorded on films for the first time and are to be heard all over the world. The recording was done in the desert and was a difficult task owing to the timidity of these primitive people.

The film includes some fine "shots" of bushmen in their native haunts dancing, and engaged in their primitive occupations. All trace of European influence is eliminated and the bushmen are seen in the same haunts and following the same customs as have been peculiar to them through the ages.

The greater part of the film will be placed in a permanent "library" depicting South African natives. Suggestions have been made that the "library" should be built up into a complete record of primitive and native life in South Africa. There is already abundant material at hand in films of natives in Zululand and other territories.

Franco Chooses 'Brain Trust' To Administer Spain

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Fascist junta disappeared last night under the dictatorship of Gen. Francisco Franco as the insurgents, concentrating for a decisive attack on Madrid, organized to take over the government.

General Franco, dictator-designate of fascist Spain, assumed supreme authority over insurgent-dominated territory and created a "brain trust" to administer his government.

Sources close to the fascist high command said that General Franco had created seven technical committees as a secretariat to advise him and had empowered them to make their own minor decisions.

Gen. Fidel Davila, considered second to General Franco in the plans for a corporative state in Spain on the lines of the Italian and Portuguest regimes, was named to head the secretariat.

Earlier General Franco had made him head of the provisional government, subordinate only to himself.

Before the junta plan was abandoned, General Franco had named a cabinet, including General Davila, General Gil Yuste, Secretary of War; Francisco Serrat, Foreign Minister; Nicolas Franco Bahamonde, (General Franco's elder brother), Secretary-General to the Junta; Gen. Francisco Fermoso, Governor-General of the Provinces; and Jose Maria Abellano, Basque Governor.

Rebels prepare final drive to capture Madrid: Page 3.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Oct. 7

Candidates—Go Forth to Conquer Middle West

President Roosevelt will be up and away to the husting one day ahead of schedule. Friday was to have been the day he took to the road, but it will be tomorrow instead. And it is a much longer itinerary than originally planned—Thursday he is away, overnight probably in Dubuque, Iowa; Friday it is on to St. Paul; Saturday it is a major address at Omaha, perhaps, on farm issues; Sunday it is Cheyenne, Wyoming; Monday it is Denver and a major speech, perhaps, on social security; Tuesday it is Wichita and Kansas City; Wednesday it is St. Louis for a major address; Thursday it is Detroit and perhaps a speech; Friday it is Cincinnati and Cleveland; Saturday it is Buffalo and back to Hyde Park. Cities big and little will be ports of call along this expansive route. The Democrats have insisted the election is "in the bag"—but it appears they suspect it really may be in the Middlewest.

Governor Landon entrains Thursday night. Friday, it is Chicago for a major speech on the budget; Saturday, it is Cincinnati; Sunday it is a quiet day in and around Columbus; Monday it is Cleveland for a major address; Tuesday, it is Detroit and speeches through Michigan; Wednesday, the Landon route is uncertain, since the itineary for his return has not been announced But this crossing and criss-crossing of political trails; this stirring up of crowds of partisans along the way, suggests that the Middlewest is in for rhetorical twisters, let the votes fall where they may.

Plots—Factions Roil Governmental Seas

Established Governments act to defend themselves against plots, coups and over-precipitous political activities in the streets.

Russia arrests Karl Radek, long the interpreter of Soviet affairs through the columns of the Government paper Izvestia. He is charged with implication in the August counter-revolutionary plot for which 16 men were executed, including Gregory Zinovieff and Leon Kameneff.

Switzerland fights for its democratic traditions against Fascist trespassings. Parliament passes a bill giving to the Government the power to suppress actions threatening Swiss independence. Officials declare the measure is aimed against Italian and German influences.

The Popular Front Government in France finds that its decree outlawing trouble-making political meetings is an unpopular one. Communists feel it is a traitorous decree, which rewards them poorly for their support of Popular Front Government. Nor are the Communists overjoyed by Premier Blum's refusal to prosecute Col. François de la Rocque on the grounds that his "Social party" is nothing more than the outlawed "Croix de Feu." The sagacious Socialist Premier says that to prosecute Col. de la Rocque would merely be to martyrize him. In the meantime, the Colonel's star seems to have slipped into a dimmer magnitude, as a result of the Sunday Fascist fiasco, in which the Fascists went forth to break up a Communist meeting and were themselves broken up by the whirling capes of the police.

The British Labor Party rejects by a three to one vote a motion to affiliate with the Communists to form a popular front against Fascism.

Pacific—Retention of Status Quo Sought

Great Britain explores the possibility of getting the signatures of Japan, the United States and itself on a pledge to maintain the "status quo" in the Pacific. Such a project fits potentially into the immensely

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Britain Asks Ban Upon New Pacific Forts

Extension of Naval Pact Proposed in Notes to U. S. and Japan

Tokyo for Revision

Washington in Favor of Any Move to Prevent Rearmament Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—No aspect of Pacific naval relations is more important than the question of fortifications—banned under Article 19 of the Washington Naval Treaty—hence the United States warmly welcomes the British initiative in suggestion that the prohibition be continued.

State Department officials today announced that the British Government has communicated with the United States on the matter, but declined to give details, whether of an official note or an informal communication.

Ban Lapses on Dec. 21

The prohibition would have expired on Dec. 31, and provides that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan will maintain the "status quo" of fortifications in the Pacific at the time the treaty was signed in 1921.

The treaty prohibits the establishment of new fortifications for naval bases or enlargement of established bases except "such repair and replacement of wornout weapons and equipment as is customary in military and naval establishments in time of peace."

Would Block Fort Race

Washington is in definitely receptive mood toward some diplomatic attempt to perpetuate this provision of the naval treaty which has only a matter of 10 weeks more to run. If its curb were lifted, some sort of race in fortification building might ensue.

Japan now holds the mandated islands, and charges have been raised from time to time over a period of years that fortifications or preparations therefor were being rushed in these islands which stand athwart the United States' path to the Philippines. But such fortifications are doubly banned not only by article 19 of the Washington treaty, but by provisions under which mandates are awarded by the League of Nations.

Hong Kong and Singapore

Great Britain's interest in the far eastern fortifications lies in Hong Kong and Singapore. The latter port is said to be in fairly good shape from a defensible viewpoint, but Hong Kong has only had replacements to its defenses since the Washington Treaty, and if Article 19 lapses very heavy obligations might press upon the British Government to increase armament there.

The United States has a more experimental attittude. With Philippine independence on a time-table schedule for 1945, there is little likelihood of any money or effort being expended on Corregidor, Manila Bay, or any other posts in the archipelago. Guam, Midway, and Wake Island—the other transpacific outposts—have no effective and installed defenses.

British Hope to Halt Rearmament in Pacific

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Informed sources said today Great Britain, concerned over a possible competitive race to fortify Pacific insular naval bases, has approached the United States and Japan concerning renewal of Article 19 of the Washington Naval Treaty, which expires this year.

This article deals with status quo in the Pacific.

Oral discussions, the British sources stated, now are going on in both Washington and Tokyo. Answers from the two countries have not been disclosed, but were said to be, as yet, incomplete.

Great Britain, it was stated, does not favor new rearmament expenditures in the Pacific, but prefers an extension of the nonfortification clause in some form.

However, authoritative commentators said, the question of violation of the article has not arisen.

Informed quarters were silent as to whether the question of new air bases was involved in the conversations. Neither did they stipulate the naval bases at which they believed new or additional fortifications might be erected.

Japan Wants Changes In Pacific Naval Pact

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Japanese naval sources indicated today they might be inclined to accede to British desires for maintenance of the status quo of Pacific fortifications, provided certain revisions were made in the affected article of the Washington Naval Treaty.

Such revisions, it was hinted, should give Japan "more fair" treatment in the light of an altered international situation.

The naval sources pointed out that for Great Britain and the United States, the present restrictions apply only to limitation of armaments at relatively small areas far from the homeland, while Japan is forbidden to increase fortifications in such large and vital areas as Formosa, the Loochoos, the Bonins, the Kuriles, and the Pescadores, which are much closer to home.

Economics in the Campaign

Presidential Justification of the New Deal Debt—A Non Sequitur in His Pittsburgh Address—Comparison With the Foreign Debt

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

A NON sequitur is a form of fallacy in which the conclusion states what cannot be justly inferred from the premises. During the present campaign there have been many of them. Take, for instance, the President's speech at Pittsburgh on the New Deal debt.

In this series of articles the contention has been advanced that government spending outside the budget was justified by the great deflation. There may be some dispute as to how much it was necessary to spend. There may be some controversy about the way the money has been spent. But the necessity for extra budgetary spending cannot, it seems to me, be gainsaid, since Mr. Roosevelt was faced with conditions much more persuasive than his budget-balancing promises.

The President, however, sought justification for his debt-creating on odd grounds of comparability: In the Republican twenties American citizens lent billions of hard-earned dollars to foreign borrowers. The dollars were sent abroad. "Most" of them are now gone for good, "lost to us," moreover, "under previous administrations." Ergo, since the New Deal loans are kept at home they are justified.

Such a conclusion by no means follows from such premises. The fact that my brother has been lending money to strangers is, surely, no justification for my borrowing from him.

A Dangerous Impression

We may also question the premises as leaving a totally wrong, not to say a dangerous, impression in the minds of the President's listeners, in respect both of fundamental economic relations and of the record of "previous administrations."

It is not true that the foreign loans of the twenties represented a consignment of dollars out of the country. They took the form of American goods. Since the President himself, as an old Wall Streeter, used to be engaged in the business, he is, of course, familiar with the process.

When a foreign borrower applies for a loan in the American market, the banker, if he "okays" it, undertakes to collect the dollars from American investors. With these dollars credited to its account, the borrower then goes to the manufacturer, and orders the goods which are back of the request for financial accommodation. If the banker sent the dollars instead, those dollars would be shipped back in double quick time. Thus the hard-earned dollars of American investors are channeled into the pockets of other Americans, workers as well as the makers.

It is true that the work may assume permanent shape in, say, an electric light and power plant in Hamburg. But the materials that went into it are of American manufacture.

Effect Is the Same

Sometimes the connection is not so direct as this, but the effect is the same; goods are sent abroad whenever dollars are borrowed. Indeed, the demand for loans in the twenties was responsible for much of the prosperity which Americans enjoyed in that period.

This does not justify all the loans that were made. They were borrowed for non-productive—boondoggling, as the President says—as well as productive purposes. If non-productive, they are probably at this time in default, since they did not create the necessary income with which to pay interest charges.

In this connection many bankers were negligent in scrutinizing the loan applications from foreigners. In Wall Street, judging from the kind of loans that were sponsored, at one time a German borrower seemed to be able to obtain a loan where a domestic borrower couldn't. I think I can recall, for example,

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The Holy Land

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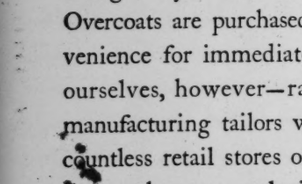

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President Expands His Trip, Paralleling Landon's Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — The White House today announced a tremendously expanded itinerary for President Roosevelt's forthcoming campaign trip which carries him to most cities where Governor Landon has delivered a recent address, and makes the paths of the two presidential candidates criss-cross the region east of the Rocky mountains with the thoroughness of an anxious congressman stumping his district.

The two aspirants for the White House will not actually be in the same city at the same time, but there will be some narrow escapes. On this coming trip, during which President Roosevelt will be on the road intensively for 10 days, he will cover not only the ground mapped out for Governor Landon's next trip, which also begins tomorrow, but much of the territory the Republican nominee canvassed in his two earlier campaign trips. He only misses New England, and that will be covered in a later journey.

Does the Bag Leak?

In the face of some New Deal assumptions that the election was "in the bag" for President Roosevelt, this exhaustive itinerary does not bear the earmarks of great confidence. It would appear on the surface that the President recognizes he has a fight on his hands and is pitching in as no Chief Executive in office has ever campaigned before.

Against this interpretation must be set the fact that Mr. Roosevelt campaigns and travels with immense gusto. He genuinely likes touring before huge crowds, over vast distances. Together with this fact, the general impression at the White House is that they are saying: "We'd better be safe than sorry."

But it is possible for Republican spokesmen to interpret this intensive trip as a sign of apprehension.

How Lines Parallel

Here are the annotated and interwoven itineraries of the two candidates during their penultimate swings across the nation:

Thursday, Oct. 8: President Roosevelt leaves Washington at noon, with no stops scheduled until he arrives at Dubuque, Iowa, about 9 a. m., Oct. 9.

Governor Landon leaves Topeka at 7 p. m. for Chicago.

Friday, Oct. 9: President Roosevelt remains in Dubuque for 45 minutes, enough time for a back-platform speech or ride through the town, and leaves for St. Paul, Minn., where he arrives at 5 p. m. and remains until 10 p. m., with details for a speech unannounced. It was at near-by Minneapolis where Governor Landon delivered his second major farm speech.

Governor Landon arrives in Chicago at 11 a. m., after back-platform speeches at Freeport and Rockford, Ill. In the evening he delivers a major address on the federal budget at the Chicago stadium.

Saturday, Oct. 10: President Roosevelt proceeds from St. Paul to Lincoln, Neb., arriving at 1 p. m., after passing through and appearing at Des Moines, Iowa, where Governor Landon made his first major farm speech. Iowa is a borderline state this year. At Afton, Iowa, Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska will board the train and accompany the President. Senator Norris has a serious fight on his hands for re-election, having neither the Republican nor Democratic nomination. From Lincoln, President Roosevelt goes to Omaha where he will deliver a major address over a national hook-up at 8 p. m., central standard time.

Governor Landon arrives Saturday in Cincinnati, having traveled from Chicago overnight. He attends a breakfast meeting, leaves at 9:15 a. m. for Columbus, Ohio, and makes five back-platform appearances en route. He attends a football game at Columbus on Saturday and spends the night and Sunday there.

Sunday, Oct. 11: President Roosevelt arrives at Cheyenne, Wyo., attends church there, lunches with Brig. Gen. Humphrey, commander of that corps area, and Maj. Gen. Herbert Brees.

Governor Landon attends church and spends Sunday in and around Columbus.

Monday, Oct. 12: President Roosevelt arrives at Denver at 9:30 a. m. He remains there—probably for a speech—until 12:30 a. m. Then he leaves for Wichita, Kan., by way of Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and La Junta, Colo., and Dodge City, Kan. Colorado is another pivoting state, said to be leaning toward Governor Landon.

Governor Landon leaves Columbus at 9 a. m., makes four back-platform appearances on the way to Cleveland, Ohio, where he delivers a major address in the evening. Ohio, too, is a pivotal state.

Trip Warms Up Again

Tuesday, Oct. 13: President Roosevelt arrives at Wichita, Kansas about 9:30 a. m., appears there briefly, goes on to Emporia, Kansas —the home of William Allen White, noted editor and early supporter of Governor Landon—and to Kansas City, Kansas. Here he detrains, motors to Kansas City, Mo.—the home of the Kansas City Star, journalistic discoverer and patron of Governor Landon, and of "Boss" Pendergrast, master of one of the most powerful Democratic machines in the nation.

Governor Landon on Oct. 13 leaves Cleveland for Detroit and makes brief speeches at Sandusky and Toledo, Ohio, and Munroe, Michigan. He spends the afternoon in Detroit. His Cleveland speech was to discuss the civil-service, and his Detroit speech was to be devoted to relief.

President Goes on Air

Wednesday, Oct. 14: President Roosevelt arrives at St. Louis, Mo., after an overnight trip from Kansas City. Arriving at 9:30 a. m. he inspects the highly controversial Jefferson Memorial site, leaving at 11 a. m. over an open route to Chicago. Arriving there at 7 p. m., the President delivers his second major address over a national hookup at 9:30 E. S. T. He will probably speak at the Chicago Stadium, where he was nominated, and where Governor Landon spoke on the previous Friday.

Governor Landon's return itinerary from Detroit has not yet been announced, but it will include dozens of rear-platform talks in the four populous and critical states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Thursday, Oct. 15. President Roosevelt leaves Chicago at midnight for Grand Rapids, Mich., where he spends from 9 to 10:15 a. m.; thence to Lansing for another hour and a quarter stop; thence to Detroit, for the rest of the day—probably a speech—and departs at midnight.

Friday, Oct. 15. President Roosevelt arrives in Cincinnati at 10 a. m., spends 1½ hours there—like Governor Landon six days earlier. Thence he proceeds to Cleveland by way of several central Ohio cities touched by Governor Landon. Spends one hour at Cleveland, and leaves at 6 p. m. for Niagara Falls.

Saturday, Oct. 16. President Roosevelt arrives Niagara Falls, motors to Buffalo arriving at 11 a. m.; leaves at 11:30 for Rochester, N. Y., spends an hour there; thence to Albany with stops at Syracuse and Ithaca. Dines with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman at Albany and motors to Hyde Park, where thi trips ends.

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Terah and Abram Seek New Lands

Founder of Hebrew Nation Pushes Out From Cultured Vice and Profit of Ur —As Nomads Strike Off Into the Desert, Tottering Deities Are Carried Through the Streets—Now Ur Is Dusty Heap of Bricks

By **R. H. Markham**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Sixth of 51 Articles

UR, Iraq—In spite of the flaming sun, I am reluctant to leave the top of this temple of the moon god, in the ancient city of Ur.

Let us linger here a little longer and watch one of history's great dramas. We have a special box all to ourselves, the stage is the world and the play to be enacted is the story of a nomad called Terah, father of Abram.

Terah was from Ur but not of it. He was an outsider, a member of a minority group. Terah was a Semite, while the dominant race, the Sumerians, probably were not, although just what they were one cannot say

Ur on Former Sea Bottom

The site on which Ur was situated had once been beneath the surface of the Persian Gulf. That long narrow strip of water had extended far up into Mesopotamia, but four mighty streams filled the bay with alluvium. Century by century they had pushed the salt water back, forming lagoons, then swamps, and finally large patches of solid land, the most fertile in all the world outside of Egypt.

Naturally, people from barren hills and arid plains pushed into this new delta. And chief among the newcomers was a very advanced race, the Sumerians, who seemed to have journeyed from afar in boats. They were much better organized than any of the other settlers, knew more about watering and tending crops, about handling animals, building, trading and working together, so they dominated the country.

Generally speaking, southwest Asia was a Semitic world, but at Abram's time the most advanced race was of black-haired, thick-set "Caucasians." For some 20 centuries they had formed the upper class in Ur and neighboring towns.

Between Two Worlds

The Terah family had come in from the desert and did not quite "belong." They sold barley, sheep and figs, and ran a transport business, carrying produce from market to market on the backs of a caravan of donkeys. They lived maybe in a modest house of sun-dried bricks on the edge of town, instead of in the traditional black tent of the nomads, and they also kept flocks on the edge of the desert. They were making money and getting ahead.

But they were between two worlds and had to seek adjustment. The essential conflict, moreover, was more than rivalry between Semites and non-Semites; for every discerning observer, and especially every sharp-witted caravan owner who traveled from town to town, saw that the Semites would soon dominate all the land between the rivers. The Sumerians had played out and were about to be submerged. Then the Semites would be on top. And that would be well for Terah, since he was a Hebrew.

But still he was troubled by the atmosphere of Ur. Though fascinating, it was a consuming city. Its artisans were among the first in the world, and its gold work was known wherever men sought ornaments. The huge and many-pronged pins of gold and glistening stones which the rich women wore in their hair resembled spreading bay trees. And whole strands of pure gold ribbon were twined as lattice work over their copious tresses.

Their golden earrings were as large as sea shells, many strings of long and heavy beads covered their breasts, richly woven fabrics fell in flounces to their ankles that were circled by many bands of gold.

Men Curled Their Hair

The men, too, were lavish in adornments. They also wore flounced dresses and the carefully curled locks of some of them aroused the envy of their sisters.

Civilization had grown soft and sterile. Art was stereotyped. There was no fire nor freedom. Ur's genius had come to express itself in a degrading and commercialized religion. The temples were given over to vice and profit. Youth was demoralized and the simple masses were terribly exploited by a predaceous priesthood.

Evil was called good. Graft was named worship. Lust was extolled as the service of the gods. Those grand and beautiful temples were haunts of evil and dens of thieves. The cloud of physical decadence was settling upon lower Mesopotamia.

Let us look down from our Ziggurat tower and picture to ourselves that Ur of 4000 years ago. Sea ships have come up from the Gulf through a well-built canal, and they unload ivory, brass, gold, precious wood and fine stones at the dock.

Caravans are pouring in from the north and east and west with bitumen, timber, mother-of-pearl, pieces of flint, alabaster and beautiful blue lapis lazuli from hundreds of miles distant. They load up a kind of muslin, woolen cloth, knives, ax heads, dates and grain to take back.

Clay Letters of Credit

The brokers are busy looking over clumsy letters of credit on heavy clay tablets, carefully examining the seals of the various firms and making clearing arrangements. The pounding of hammers from the kettle makers' quarters echoes through the city.

Squinting goldsmiths bend over their work benches pressing out golden ribbons or spinning golden threads. The twanging of soft-toned harps wafts from the tiny windows of the larger houses.

Soldiers with long lances take their places in dense ranks and execute intricate maneuvers on the training grounds. Judges sit before the gates settling disputes. All day long, anxious men and women toil up to the temples about our great Ziggurat with lambs and doves and bullocks to placate the gods in the hope of averting calamity.

A host of sacerdotal clerks accepts the sacrifices and records them on big clay tablets (that still exist). Into the temple pour the wealth and manhood of the land to be devoured by ruthless priests and priestesses.

Tottering Deities

And once each year the god and goddess of the moon were taken from their thrones and carried in great pomp along the processional way as the King followed close behind and prostrate multitudes lined the avenue.

Business and pomp, sweet-smelling ointments and delicate flounces, all-powerful priests and prostrate masses, gods of clay, gloom brooding over the valleys, fear gnawing at human hearts, unassuaged sorrow, and no answer but Nin-Gal and a host of other tottering deities who shook upon their carts as they clattered down the processional street —that was Ur.

And even that was moving to a catastrophic doom as growing empires crouched to pounce upon the booty.

The nomad Terah could not become part of this. He could not belong. He could not entrust the future of his family to old Nin-Gal or lustful Ishtar. Long had he pondered and at last he acts. He calls his family together in his gray house on the edge of the city. He tells them they are to leave. He is joining that endless procession of humanity's pioneers seeking better things. He is to become the father of pioneers.

Barefoot Through the Sands

If we look sharply we can see them from our tower, the family and all the animals, as they pass out of the yard into the hot and dusty road. The lambs are bleating. Babies sitting astride bewildered mothers' shoulders, are crying. The plain is barren and green spots hard to find.

Terah has no passport. No man will tell him welcome. He will have to fight for his place at every water course. He has made himself an outcast, and according to common belief no god will offer aid.

He has taken leave of the moon god and the earth god, the god of water and rain. Good-by Nin-Gal, good-by Marduk. The nomad Terah is walking barefoot through the sands to find the way of life.

Dimmer and dimmer is that little cloud of dust moving toward the horizon. Strain as we will, we lose it from our sight. The founder of Israel is marching through the ages and is marching through the lands to find the living God.

And all that is left of Nin-Gal's Ur now is that dusty heap of drab gray bricks.

Elliott Roosevelt Admits Airplane Deal With Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Whether Elliott Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, and now vice-president in the Southwest of Hearst Radio, Inc., was involved in a contract in 1934 for the sale of American-made military planes to Russia, with promised payments of $500,000 to himself, is today subject to many-sided dispute.

An affidavit from Anthony Fokker, well-known German-Dutch airplane builder and promoter, to the Senate Munitions Committee on Sept. 18, 1935, alleged that Mr. Roosevelt had entered into such a contract, but that it had not been fulfilled.

Michelson Has Contract

Mr. Roosevelt agrees that he signed a contract to sell aircraft abroad, but denies that it applied to military planes, and says that it was voided when he learned he might have to deal with European governments, and hence embarrass his father.

In a statement from Dallas today, Mr. Roosevelt says that the contract is in the hands of Charles Michelson, press chief of the Democratic National Committee in New York, and probably will be published in full.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, chairman of the Munitions Committee, defended his delay in making public the Fokker affidavit on the ground that the whole committee felt "it never was fulfilled, and nothing was done under it, and going into it would have resulted only in one thing—smearing of the President—one thing which no member of the committee wanted to do."

The affidavit is now made public because of charges published by the Aero Digest of New York, claiming that the committee was supressing other allegations of irregularity against Elliott Roosevelt.

Connected With Hearst

Young Mr. Roosevelt—he is 25 years of age—has been in aviation and radio activities for several years, latterly with organizations owned by William Randolph Hearst, a severe critic of President Roosevelt and the Soviet regime in Russia. Exactly where the present charges fit in the political campaign is open to diverse interpretations. Various members of the Roosevelt family have already been brought into the campaign.

A political speech near Washington criticized Mrs. Roosevelt's activities.

Mostly, however, President Roosevelt has been charged with sympathy with communism. Yet today's allegations, if substantiated, indicate that Elliott Roosevelt was to attempt to sell to the Soviet Government airplanes at a highly exorbitant price—a price his alleged co-contractor, Mr. Fokker, declared was "notably excessive."

White House Silent

President Roosevelt and White House officials maintained silence today respecting the argument, with the understanding that it would be handled by Mr. Michelson in New York if any further statement is necessary.

Senator Nye, a progressive Republican who has been pro and con the Administration, said today:

"The whole purpose of making the affidavit available yesterday was to afford a demonstration of the fact that after all nothing had ever come of the tie-up."

He said that "absolutely no pressure" had been brought to bear from any sources to prevent the development "of any part of this story. The committee had no knowledge of a very large part of the story being published in the Aero Digest, which was obviously an article largely of insinuation and innuendo."

What Fokker Claims

The Fokker affdavit in substance said that on Feb. 28, 1934, he (Fokker) entered in an agreement with Elliott Roosevelt to sell 50 military airplanes of Lockheed make to Russia at an expected price to allow a commission of $500,000 to himself and $500,000 to Mr. Roosevelt. In early 1934, Mr. Fokker says he had entered negotiations with the Douglas Aircraft Company for sales and licensing agreement, was told Mr. Roosevelt had a prior agreement covering sales to Russia.

The affidavit continues to allege that:

Meeting in the office of Donald Douglas, Mr. Fokker conferred with Mr. Roosevelt and his associates, G. W. Stratton of Los Angeles.

Believed in Influence

He got the impression from Mr. Douglas that Mr. Roosevelt, through influence both abroad and with the Import-Export Bank, "could swing the Russian business."

Mr. Fokker alleged further that he invited Mr. Roosevelt to accompany him to Europe as an aircraft salesman, "counting on the willingness of high foreign officials to receive Mr. Roosevelt as the son of the American President."

Carter Tiffany, Mr. Fokker's associate, then reported that Mr. Roosevelt had communicated by telephone with his father, and that the contract had been approved but the trip to Europe vetoed.

As to payment, it is alleged that a cash payment of $5000 was made to Mr. Roosevelt, and a check of $6666 was not taken by Mr. Roosevelt "in view of the President's disputes with Wall Street at the time."

On his side, Elliott Roosevelt is quoted as saying:

"Three years ago, when Fokker came out with a new DC-2 type of transport, I was given a contract to sell planes in Europe. By no stretch of the imagination could those planes be construed as war planes."

He says he decided the job would mean dealing with European governments, and hence declined it. He says he received no money, but that his associate, Mr. Stratton, received $5000 for his work.

Frank A. Tichenor, publisher of the Aero Digest, presents more sweeping charges. He alleges, and is quoted by the New York Sun as saying that young Roosevelt accepted $5000 in cash from Anthony Fokker but later denied to the Internal Revenue Bureau that he received it; that he was trying to promote a $2,000,000 national airline monopoly at the time when the air-mail contracts were canceled by the Roosevelt Administration; that the plane sales plan was to sell military airplanes in Russia under the guise of commercial planes" despite the American embargo on such shipments."

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Pinchot Attends Landon Parley On Eve of Tour

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 7 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon penciled finishing touches on three major speeches today on the eve of departing on his lake states presidential campaign drive.

Gifford Pinchot, former Pennsylvania Governor, who is stumping Kansas in behalf of Governor Landon, was on the Governor's conference list.

Mr. Pinchot brought a first-hand report of his initial speech at Wichita last night in which he said there was "confusion" in President Roosevelt's Administration, described James A. Farley as the President's "wicked partner," and asserted Mr. Landon has "what it takes to run the Government—clear purpose, tenacity and drive."

Tour Starts Tomorrow

The Pennsylvanian planned to speak in Coffeyville tomorrow night as the Governor sets forth upon his fourth major tour, through Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, which hold a bloc of 88 electoral votes.

Two advisers, Olin Glenn Saxon and Ralph West Robey, were on hand for consultation on the Landon speeches to be delivered on the approaching tour, one dealing with the federal budget at Chicago Friday, and the others, at Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, outlining his views on civil service in government and relief.

Buses Cut Accident Rate 12 P. C. in Year

(Continued from Page 1)

you are going also tell how fast you can stop."

"When the needle points to 50, then 55 feet is the distance you travel before your foot can shift to the brake pedal," he said, "and three times 55 is the stopping distance.

"At 40 miles an hour the figures are 44 and three times 44; at 30 they are 33 and three times 33, and so on.

When 50 Is Unsafe

"What this means to the driver is that 50 miles an hour is not safe unless the road ahead is clear for three times 55 feet, with no possibility of traffic entering from side roads. Any moment you're not sure of the road that far ahead, slow down. In many places, as a matter of fact, 20 miles an hour is dangerous.

"The 1936 model motorist no longer is anxious to see how fast he can go. He has learned that it's much more important to know how fast he can stop."

E. I. Hubbard, supervisor of the mail truck service of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, pleaded for mechanical governors to limit all the 25,000,000 automobiles in the United States to 50 miles an hour.

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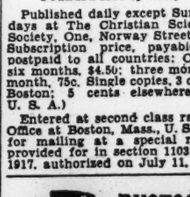

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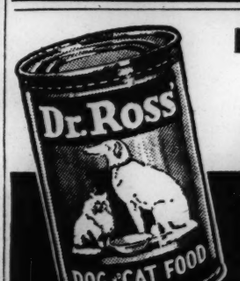

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Sympathy in Britain Held Growing for Madrid Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British movement of sympathy for the Spanish Government has just been stiffened by the return here of an influential deputation that has been paying a 10 days' visit to Barcelona, Madrid and Toledo.

The deputation was under the chairmanship of Lord Hastings, a Conservative peer. Its other members were Miss Isabel Brown, one of the organizers of the British medical unit in Spain, Mr. William Dobbie, Labor M. P. for Rotherham, also Mr. Seymour Cocks, Labor M. P. for Broxtowe.

Among Spanish leaders interviewed by this deputation were Señor Francisco Largo Caballero, the Prime Minister, and Señor Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Marine and Air.

Non-Intervention Force

Señor Largo Caballero, the members of the deputation told The Christian Science Monitor, denounced the international non-intervention agreement as a farce and said that he would be quite willing to take his chance against what the fascist states might do in the way of supplying arms to the rebels, provided democratic countries would help him to overcome the shortage of weapons from which his own forces suffered.

Señor Prieto said the position had become such that the rebels now had 12 airplanes to every one possessed by the Government troops.

The deputation was most cordially received everywhere. It was much impressed by the crowds of enthusiastic, but very imperfectly armed peasants it found along its route and in the streets of Barcelona and Madrid. These folk were ordinary villagers who regarded the Government's cause as that of freedom for themselves.

The deputation has returned here at a moment when a number of Labor meetings are being held in sympathy with the Spanish Government.

Went to France

Mr. George Hicks, Labor M. P. for Woolwich and Mr. Hugh Dalton, Labor M. P. for Bishop Auckland, Durham, representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, a body with 4,000,000 membership of organized British workers, then proceeded to France to arrange concerted action with French labor in a similar direction.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the London Labor Party, at Hampstead Sept. 22, compared the arms embargo to "a sanction against a Government fighting for the maintenance of constitutional liberty."

A non-official committee meanwhile is inquiring into alleged breaches of the non-intervention agreement. This committee comprises representatives of various political parties in Britain. Its members are Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, M. P., Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., Mr. D. N. Pritt, M. P., Mr. John Jagger, M. P., Mr. Dingle Foot, M. P., also Mr. Ramsay Muir, Lord Faringdon, Mr. E. L. Mallalieu, and Mr. R. McKinnon Wood.

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Cubans Modify Bills Aimed at Leftists

HAVANA, Oct. 7 (AP)—Congress dealt two severe setbacks Monday to the military's drive for quick, decisive action against terrorists and Leftists.

The House of Representatives, in special secret session, adopted a resolution protesting the arrest and mistreatment of one of its members, Jose Grau Aguero, and called upon the President of the Republic to see that "whoever was responsible" for Señor Grau's arrest and mistreatment is punished.

Señor Grau said he was arrested and beaten by police after he had identified himself and claimed Congressional immunity.

The Senate, one of whose members had been held for questioning and later released, passed a bill modifying the new military-sponsored, capital-penalty law so as to nullify the army's plan to try, convict and execute within 24 hours persons accused of certain terroristic and gangster crimes.

The Senate bill would give persons sentenced for such crimes the right to appeal, thereby delaying execution for indefinite periods.

Children Promote World Friendship

International Drawing Exchange an important factor in the development of better understanding between the nations; movement has grown to point where youth of 17 countries are participating.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Drawing mechanical lines and making sketches of buildings may not sound so very romantic or international, but when several thousand young folks in 17 countries begin to exchange their drawings across the oceans it is surprising what can be accomplished in the way of encouraging international thinking.

Many of these drawings have been exhibited simultaneously in three parts of the United States—in Chicago, Kokomo, Ind., and Scotland, Penha. Coming from Europe, the Orient, Australia, and the North American continent they represent what boys and girls are accomplishing in their everyday drawing classes in high schools. They are all a part of the International Drawing Exchange originated by Walter G. Hjertstedt, instructor of machine and architectural drawing at the Roosevelt High School in Chicago.

Rapidly Expanded

Like a stone dropped into a pool producing larger and larger rings in the water, the first few exchanges some eight years ago, between a few high school boys in Chicago and some students in Germany, have developed into scores and scores of exchanges between pupils of many countries, Mr. Hjertstedt said. The first drawings were just simple lessons from the mechanical drawing classes, but now the exchange is extending to water color drawings, oil paintings, charcoal and even pieces of sculpture.

Brilliant posters from the Netherlands featuring a black cock with flaming red comb and claw were placed side by side with posters and drawings of other countries in the Chicago exhibit. A student in Hungary had sent a painting of what might be called an "afternoon snack" with a few vegetables and a piece of cheese on a table beside a water flask and a penknife.

From Rotterdam came a decorative poster with seashells for the motif. A drawing of a very modern building with rounded corners came from Poland. Conventional designs including the Greek key and other patterns for borders were sent from Greece. Furniture, drawn in very fine lines, came from France. A purple iris in a vase setting on a table was made by a Persian student.

Women's Fashions

Beautiful pen and ink sketches, woodcuts, water color and pastel drawings found their way to Chicago from Spain. From Budapest, Hungary, came the first inkling that in some of these classes attention is given to women's fashions. Very dainty manikins in tiny drawings were done in water color detailing exquisite lace trimmings on the dresses. Hungary also sent to the Chicago boys and girls some clay modeling in the form of plaques and statuary.

From Stavanger, Norway, came a big new bundle of drawings just in time for the Chicago exhibit at the Chicago Woman's Club, arranged by Mrs. Albion L. Headburg. Most of these were very striking pencil drawings of human heads and also some sketches of parts of architecture including carved cornices.

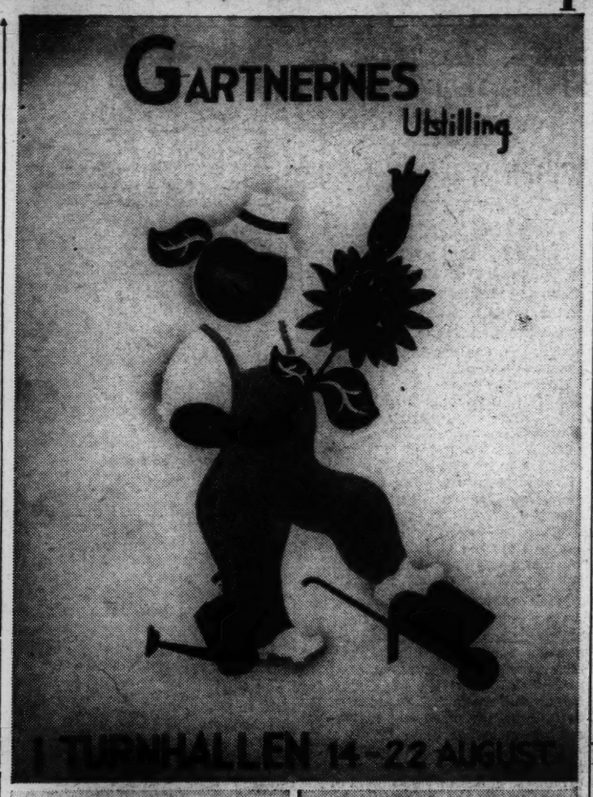
A gay young gardener drawn by a Norwegian boy and colored in blue, red, and yellow showed him stepping out with sprinkling can and wheelbarrow, his head represented by a rosy apple a straw hut.

Near the Norwegian part of the exhibit, Mrs. Headburg placed a quotation from the president of the Norwegian Storthing, Carl Joachim Hambro, whose ideas of international brotherhood coincide with the fundamental objectives of the International Drawing Exchange. "To some the song of the nightingale is the sweetest," the Norwegian statesman said, "to others the clanging of swords is the most stirring; to many the loving sounds of a woman's voice are sweetest; but to the king of kings and to all humanity the most beautiful sound is the voice of free people living harmoniously in a free land."

The International Drawing Exchange which got its start in the Roosevelt High School in Chicago has now spread to many other schools in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania New York and the State of Washington, Mr. Hjertstedt said.

"It has become more than an exchange of drawings, for in the correspondence in regard to the drawings, the youngsters get interested in other topics," said the founder of the organization. A Japanese boy, for instance, wants to start an exchange not only with England, Italy, France, Germany, and Bohemia, but he is anxious to enlarge his correspondence. He finishes his letter by saying he has a "happy coat," worn by Japanese from ancient times, which he will send to some friend if he will promise "any curious thing you possess."

To learn of the accomplishments and difficulties of students of other countries and to inject more interest into the daily routine of school work, providing an educational diversion for the students, are listed as objectives of the exchange. To bring about international understanding and good will through education and to develop toward the people of other countries the spirit of tolerance and friendly co-operation are other aims of the international exchange.



Exchange Drawings
Upper—Poster for Norwegian Garden Exposition Done by Norwegian Boy. Lower Left—A Blue-Bonneted Girl Done in Water Colors by a Spanish Boy. Lower Right—A Hungarian Boy's Idea of Sports on a Horse

British Rearming Wins Labor Poll By Heavy Margin

EDINBURGH, Oct. 7 (AP)—The British Labor party announced yesterday that its members had voted by a majority of 1,061,000 in a card poll to support an armament policy which would make the nation safe against any "potential aggressor." The vote was 1,738,000 to 657,000 in favor of arming.

Another card vote announced today defeated a motion for affiliation with the Communist party for a united front against fascism. The vote was 592,000 for affiliation and 1,728,000 against.

Oppose Arms Race

Maj. Clement R. Attlee, the party's leader, stated in his address yesterday at the annual conference that the party could never support the Government's "competitive" race to rearm.

After a day of argument in which the Government's arms policy was sharply attacked by Major Attlee, Mr. Herbert Morrison and other speakers, the conference adopted a resolution reaffirming the party's view that Great Britain's armed strength should be consistent with its responsibility as a member of the League of Nations to support the "continuance of democratic institutions and the observance of international law."

Holds War Not Inevitable

Major Attlee asserted he recognized "the dangerous position of the world owing to fascist dictatorship." He said he could not agree "that it is inevitable there must be another lineup for war."

The speaker warned "we are not prepared to bow down to fascism either from without or within."

Six Weeks to Rescue Cat

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7 (AP)—It took a month and a half to rescue a small black and white cat from the roof of a building in downtown New Orleans. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals began roof-climbing parties six weeks ago. The cat finally was captured yesterday by luring it with meat into a cage.

Co-op Grain Buying Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7—Shipments of feed and grain by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, co-operative buying medium, for September and for the first nine months of the year, showed a large gain over the corresponding periods of last year. Tonnage shipped last month totaled 29,879, as against 24,794 in the corresponding month of 1935, and for the first nine months of this year the total was 270,302 as against 223,401 for the same months of 1935. Carload orders in September, this year, numbered 1210, as against 979 in September, 1935; for the first nine months of this year they totaled 10,970 as against 9097 for the corresponding period of 1935. These gains exceeded those of 1935 over the corresponding figures for 1934.

Spanish Rebels Prepare Final Drive on Madrid

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WITH THE FASCIST ARMY, Oct. 7—The southern Spanish army advanced nine miles closer to Madrid yesterday and annuonced the "final drive" to capture the Spanish capital had begun.

The advance on the Maqueda-Madrid highway yesterday resulted in the capture of six important towns, the insurgent command said, and brought the attackers to Santa Cruz del Retamar, 37½ miles from Madrid.

The towns taken were Huescas, Noves, Fuensalida, Portillo, Quismondo and Santa Cruz.

Victories cleared the Maqueda road of Socialist Government militia for an area 19 miles eastward from the Maqueda Fascist headquarters.

The path was now clear, insurgents said, for attack on Navalcarnero, 25 miles from Madrid. Capture of this last outpost of the Madrid defenders would bring the Fascist column approximately parallel to the troops reported at Torrejon.

Loyalists Dig Trenches And Put Up Barricades In Streets of Madrid

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Oct. 7—Socialist defenders fought today to block a concerted drive by fascist insurgents along crumbling defense lines west of Madrid.

The harassed government troops engaged insurgents unaware of a fascist artillery flanking movement south of Navalperal which might squeeze them between two attacking forces.

Unceasing attacks in the sectors around Avila, at the top of the western government line, and near Santa Cruz del Retamar, on the Maqueda-Madrid highway, prevented the wearied Socialists from gaining much-needed rest.

The militia held stubbornly to its positions despite the disadvantages, the war ministry reported.

The cabinet approved establishment of a fund of 5,000,000 pesetas ($650,000) for defense works in Madrid. Workmen already were engaged in digging trenches in the city and constructing barricades at strategic locations.

Government officials acknowledged the civil war was becoming "daily more ruinous" as dispute arose over methods of rationing food among the capital's residents.

Fresh reorganization measures were begun to bolster the armed defenses of Madrid. The War Ministry ordered substitution of the clenched fist (symbol of Spanish Socialists) for the extended palm, former military salute.

All soldiers must henceforth perform the salute with the usual arm movement to the forehead or across the chest, the order declared, but must incorporate the traditional Socialist gesture.

LET'S DUNK DOUGHNUTS!
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DRAKE'S CAKES

Reduced rates on
October Cruises
from Boston

to Washington
6 days: A sparkling ocean voyage to Baltimore and return, with a day for fascinating sightseeing in Washington.
All-expenses $35
9 days: Same as above, but four days to "see everything" in the Nation's Capital.
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Travel South this year pleasantly and economically on large M. & M. liners. Take your car if you wish. Low fares include delicious meals and regular stateroom accommodations. Through fares to all points.
For full information, write, phone or call at M. & M. Travel Bureau, 7 Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.; Pier 2, Northern Avenue, Boston (Liberty 1160)—or authorized tourist agents.

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PALM-FULL OF PERFECTION
—a new precision "miniature" equipped for the best in black-and-white or full-color pictures.

AUTUMN'S perfect for pictures—and *this* autumn brings a well-nigh perfect camera, the Kodak Bantam Special.
A super-lens—Kodak Anastigmat EKTAR *f*.2.0; 1/500 Compur-Rapid shutter; military-type split-field range finder coupled with focusing mechanism. Bantam Special is equipped for any picture chance—good light or bad, indoors or out. Also takes full-color shots on Eastman's new Kodachrome Film. Price, $110.
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MAZDA LAMPS made by GENERAL ELECTRIC
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ALSO THE G-E DIME LAMP
the first real value in a ten cent lamp. Comes in the following sizes: 7½, 15, 30 and 60 watts. 10c

Important to Store and Factory Owners

Are you one of the many local merchants and plant owners who is paying for light he never gets? Because they use inferior lamp bulbs that rapidly grow dimmer and dimmer, some electric light users are unknowingly cheating themselves of as much as 30% of the light they pay for. To be sure of good light at low cost, buy from a reliable dealer . . . and specify MAZDA lamps made by General Electric.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

A LOST ART
Women who get married this year will probably never know how to darn socks, that having become a lost art since Realsilk Super-Service Socks were invented.

SMART NEW PATTERNS ANNOUNCED FOR REALSILK LONGER-WEARING SOCKS

Realsilk has practically eliminated the darning needle, but few sock styles have been really up to snuff in sophistication. So Realsilk now announces an entirely new Style Standard for men: English type ribbed wool socks—the kind you've admired, but couldn't afford to send to Bond Street for. Fancy all-silk patterns that'll make you say "a pair on the leg is worth two in the bureau" . . . Smart new Trim-lined Toe (just like the Santa Fe Super-Chief) . . . Also, a new 16-thread all-silk style—the most luxurious-feeling men's sock ever knitted. Style comes to socks—and Realsilk is headquarters.

WEAR 84.2% LONGER and cost 68.8% less to wear. These are not our claims. They are the results of an impartial wear test by the famous Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. Realsilk Style 20 tested against socks purchased as "best wearing" in 50 different cities. Sold Only by Representatives Who Call On You Personally at Home or Office

Real Silk Super-Service SOCKS
REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS, INC., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

League Action Proposed By Powers to Cut Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 7—After monetary accord between the principal powers, a trade accord is being advocated here. France and Great Britain have put forward a joint resolution whereby the Assembly expresses satisfaction with the joint declaration of the United States, in connection with devaluation of the franc, France and Britain, to which other states immediately adhered, and further affirmed that the essential condition of final success is without delay to reduce excessive obstacles to international trade. Quotas and exchange restrictions are particularly mentioned in this connection.

New World Foundations

On the grounds that economic equilibrium will contribute to consolidation of peace, restoration of international order and development of prosperity with a higher standard of living, non-members of the League are invited to assist in building solid foundations for a new world.

Meanwhile attention is called to the fact that if France has now reversed its policy such a reversal is conditional. French Minister of Commerce Paul Bastid has left no doubt that if others do not follow France will revert to its previous policy of quotas and tariffs.

Aim at Closer System

It is stated that further consultations of France, Britain and the United States are to be held at an early date on the possibility of establishing a common economic system.

Another remarkable change in outlook is seen in the statement of Enrico Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina to the effect that Argentina is prepared to open its doors to immigration again under certain conditions. The program is to be studied methodically.

Want U. S. Collaboration

The necessity for collaboration on the European and American continents in renewed efforts is specially insisted upon by delegates. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia has earnestly demanded the co-operation of the United States with the League for present purposes.

Intervention of Poland in the Palestine question is regarded as a sign that Poland also wants colonies if only as an outlet for its "Israelite over-population."

More Room Needed

Palestine, it is urged, must not be closed but other lands must be found for the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe. Titus Komarnicki intimated that Poland would make concrete propositions later.

The colonial question proper—as distinct from the disposition of raw materials on which Britain wants an inquiry—is indeed already broached here in informal talks.

Polish Zionists Seek Transfer of British Mandate in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A fundamental understanding between Arabs and Jews in Palestine will only be possible when the Jews there are in a majority, according to Vladimir Jabotynski, leader of the Zionist Revisionists here.

The demands of the Zionist Revisionists are:

1. A Jewish national loan;
2. A Jewish garrison for Palestine;
3. The immediate emigration of 500,000 Jews to the Holy Land.

All this is to be accomplished within a year.

Mr. Jabotynski describes the present unrest in Palestine as threatening for the Jewish masses of the entire world—as it might "destroy the whole Zionist idea." It is also the "will of the Jews," he says, that the mandate over Palestine should be transferred from Britain to another power, which, however, he is careful not to name, but which must "entirely agree with the idea of Zionism."

The Polish Colonial Society, it may be added, recently put in a claim for a mandate over Palestine because of the number of Polish Jews who have emigrated there.

Aa Has Dual Meaning

Aa, a river in Livonia, also is the name of an Hawaiian brittle.

Vandenberg Gives Recovery Credit To Supreme Court

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 7 (AP)—U. S. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, in his second speech of a tour of the Michigan upper peninsula, said last night, "The Supreme Court, rather than the Roosevelt junta, is entitled to whatever credit anyone wants to give for resurgent prosperity."

"Prosperity has not come because 'Roosevelt planned it this way,'" he said. "The Roosevelt party likes to claim that its patent medicines have produced the present upturn in trade and employment, but I insist that it is denied by the record. . . .

"They planned the NRA method of reviving business and jobs; they planned restricted production, controlled prices, rationed jobs and the whole show was run from mahogany desks in Washington. So long as that lasted, the business index went down and unemployment increased and the depression threatened to hit new lows. Then came a unanimous Supreme Court to say that NRA violated the fundamental American system. Out went NRA. Up turned the business index. Back to renewed jobs went millions of men."

Motor Industry

The Senator quoted a statement of W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company, made last Sunday night in a radio address, that "industrial recovery began when political hindrance partly ceased," and that "the last great surge forward began a year ago after industry was granted what officially was called a 'breathing spell.'"

Indorsing the Cameron statement, Senator Vandenberg said the motor industry's recovery had been accomplished by going directly against the Roosevelt economic theories of "controlled production and fixed prices."

"This industry succeeded," he said, "because it dared to produce more things and more jobs for more people."

Referring to a report that the President had been assured of the support of 90 per cent of labor, Senator Vandenberg said:

Labor Warned

"I hope Labor seriously considers its own welfare before it registers any such improbable measure of support for programs which, in the long run, will do it indefinitely more harm than good. This is what I mean—if Labor relations ever become federalized, there simply can't be any 'free collective bargaining,' because the next logical step is 'compulsory arbitration.'

"If Labor relations ever become federalized, the next step after production-control and wage-control is price-fixing; and price-fixing has ruined every government that ever tried it since time began."

Lemke Sees Threat In 'Regimentation'

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 7 (AP)—Representative William Lemke, Union party candidate for President, criticized the national Administration last night for what he called "regimentation" for the "internationalist viewpoint," terming that "a threat to the American system of democracy."

"The Union party advocates that we eat, drink, wear and buy American products. We have no objection to that part of the international trade that is the natural result of our civilization and of our intercourse among nations, that which comes to us naturally and necessarily," he declared over a six-station North and South Dakota radio hookup.

"If our subversive elements, if our internationally minded wish to call this Fascism," he declared, "let them make the most of it and continue to sing 'The Internationale.'"

The North Dakota congressman explained he did not complete his prepared address and deviated from it at some points because "I couldn't get around to it—I didn't have time."

Veterans Said to Want Work More Than Pension

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—A declaration that World War veterans are far more concerned at present with "permanent, gainful employment" than a Government pension was contained in a letter submitted to President Roosevelt yesterday by Col. Bernard W. Kearney of Gloversville, N. Y., new commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"The policy of the veterans of foreign wars for the ensuing year," the letter said, "will be to concentrate its efforts on security for the nation, security for its disabled veterans, its unemployed veterans and the widows and orphans of veterans."

So that the President might not be "misled" by erroneous reports and rumors," Mr. Kearney said the 1936 encampment of the organization took "no action whatever" on the question of a general pension system for able bodied veterans.

Trend to Private Armies Slows Up

Europe Sees Threat to Political Institutions in Militant Factions

Which Way England?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The sudden dismissal by Roumania of Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu—chief architect of the Little Entente—has been ascribed to a variety of reasons, chief among them to the hidden hand of the "Iron Guard."

How many countries in Europe today feel the sinister pressure of armed and semi-armed factions, of political guards, of black, brown, green and other "shirts"?

And side by side with the growth of these private armies, how many democrats are watching with concern the dwindling of parliamentary institutions—remembering for instance that the German Stahlhelm was but a stepping stone to the present National Socialist régime?

Grievances Against Politicians

Most active in these para-military organizations are the younger generations and the war veterans; the latter particularly nurse a sense of grievance against the politicians for failing to "make the world safe for democracy" or providing homes "fit for heroes to live in."

Disillusionment has followed in the track of these rash wartime promises. The showy successes of the dictatorships, too, have encouraged the belief that a short cut to prosperity exists if only it is entrusted to a "strong man." Look at the Communists in Russia, they say, the Fascists in Italy and the National Socialists in Germany. Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal, too, is invoked by some.

Now on the Wane

Realizing the growing threat to their political institutions, the trend toward armed factions is now being reversed, the private armies are being disarmed or unified. In France, for instance, Premier Léon Blum has disbanded and disarmed the Croix de Feu, fascist private army of Col. François de la Rocque, as well as its counterpart, the armed sections of the Leftist Popular Front.

No sooner was this done than Jacques Doriot, an ex-Communist, emerges with his National Socialist French Popular party.

Democratic Trend to Left

In the few 100 per cent democracies left in Europe today the political trend is consistently toward the Left, toward some form of State socialism.

This is true for instance, of all Scandinavian countries. This is being achieved constitutionally through the parliaments, and it finds the parties of the Right, the natural protectors of vested interests, the many in favor of leaving-things-as-they-are, toying with the idea of the dictatorship to prevent this inevitable transfer of wealth from Right to Left.

Europe has lately had an example of this in Spain, where the February general elections returned to Cortes a Liberal government of the center, supported by many leftist groups. Five months later—almost to a day—a military junta of fascist generals precipitated the civil war to try to retrieve by force what the Right had failed to win by constitutional means at the polls.

Fascism in Britain

Even Britain has its small band of Black Shirts or British Fascists. At present their following is limited. Their weapons are said to be mainly knuckle-dusters. But will it always be so?

If the next British elections return a full-blooded Socialist government and State socialism is applied seriously and not by minority governments on sufferance as hitherto, will the Right, it is asked, will the landed Conservatives and the bankers try to oust them by unleashing the Mosleyites?

Moderates consider such an event unlikely. They point to the tremendous "socialist" legislation carried out by the National Government of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, stanch Conservative though he is. But is this innate British political sixth sense and readiness to compromise equally developed in other countries? Then, again, when a government swings to the Left, British Rightists ask, will it remain within earshot of Big Ben or take the road to Marxism?

Two Internationals

Cutting clear across these purely party boundaries are two Internationals, the Comintern, or Communist International, and the Fascist International, one in Moscow, the other believed by many to be in Rome.

Until recently, it has been the fashion in Europe to ascribe every bit of domestic trouble to the activity of the Comintern, whose paid busybodies are suspected in every capital.

When Greece's "strong man" General John Metaxas, for instance, recently dissolved Parliament and foisted on the Greek people a definite dictatorship, he pleaded a threatened Communist rising as his excuse for suspending the Constitution.

True, Greece actually had 15 Communist deputies at that time, but according to informed observers the Communist "bogey" was a mere pretext to enable the General to dismiss his political opponents—he himself was at the head of a lilliuptian party of seven—and take their place.

Unlike the Third International, the Fascist International has no known headquarters. Yet its heavy hand is seen by many in the Spanish tragedy. It has been proved by the French Government, for instance, that three days before the Spanish generals precipitated the civil war, Il Duce actually started recruiting the crews of his first 21 Caproni bombers which he sent to the rebel Gen. Francisco Franco in Spanish Morocco.

German planes are also known to be assisting the rebels in Spain, while there are growing reasons for believing that the rebellion was actually hatched in Portugal—yet another Cerical-Fascist dictatorship. Indeed, Portugal's Salazar Government has done its best to wreck the efforts of the non-interventionists by keeping Spain's back door open to rebel sympathizers to the last. In addition, it has to deal with its own liberal and leftist malcontents as proved by the recent naval mutiny. Many also see Moscow's hand in the seething cauldron of Spain.

Extra-Legal Arms In United States

ARMED factions in the United States have not grown to serious proportions. There are no groups comparable to the private armies which have overthrown governments in Europe.

South America of late has witnessed an increase of armed parties and other armed minorities. And the United States has not entirely escaped. There are:

1. Armed criminal gangs, with underground arsenals that cost millions of dollars. Gangs have even raided National Guard armories.
2. Industrial strike-breakers, hired by management and using modern weapons.
3. The Black Legion.
4. The Silver Shirts.
5. The once powerful Ku Klux Klan.

Influence in the Balkans

The hand of Il Duce, too, has been traced to the Balkans. There it has worked through two different armed factions, both aimed at Yugoslavia.

For years Rome tried to prevent a rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. This he is said to have done by stirring up the dreaded Macedonian Comitadjis or revolutionaries to cause continuous friction on the frontiers of the two neighbors—through Imro, or "Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization," which for many years labored for the incorporation of the whole of Macedonia with Bulgaria.

Rome, it is said, also gave its support to another secret society known as Ustashi, the members of which consist of disaffected Roman Catholic Croats who aim at independence from Yugoslavia.

Working Alliance Formed

In 1930 these two factions formed a working alliance, which directly led to the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and of M. Louis Barthou in Marseilles.

The regicide in this case was Peter Kelemen or rather Joseph Georgieff, who was Ivan Mihailoff's body guard, Mihailoff being the head of Imro. One of King Alexander's express conditions for friendship with Bulgaria was the dissolution of Imro, hence the latter's revenge.

When Imro's last stronghold was captured by the Bulgarian Government in southern Bulgaria it found a veritable arsenal of rifles and machine guns.

Chief Escaped to Turkey

Mihailoff escaped to Turkey and has not been heard of for some time, although it is understood that Imro's activity is still being continued underground. In the documents submitted to the League accusing Hungary of complicity in the slaying of King Alexander, Georgieff is stated to have trained Croat members of Ustashi in terrorism at a lonely farm in Hungary.

Ustashi was formed by another Roman Catholic Croat named Ante Pavelitch, who sought refuge in Italy, where he worked to separate Croatia from Yugoslavia and join up again with Austria and Hungary in a new federal state.

Although France repeatedly demanded Pavelitch's extradition in connection with the Marseilles assassinations, Premier Mussolini refused to hand him over.

Armed Factions in Roumania

Until recently Roumania's two armed factions have been the Iron Guard and the forces of the National Peasant Party. Early in September they were dissolved by decree—but four days later Mr. Titulescu, enemy of the Iron Guard was dismissed from the Foreign Ministryship.

The Iron Guard has strong Fascist and anti-Semitic leanings, opposes the French and Russian connection in foreign affairs, and favors close understanding with Reichsführer Hitler. Despite the Government's decree of dissolution each faction is waiting on the other to disarm.

The Austrian Situation

In Austria, the introduction of conscription in defiance of the Treaty of Peace, led to the termination of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's private army known as the Roman Catholic Storm Troops and the incorporation of all the Fascist Heimwehr forces into the state militia.

In Czechoslovakia and Poland the German minorities are stirring. In Poland, they are openly wearing National Socialist uniforms and many have been imprisoned.

In Czechoslovakia—the 3,000,000 Sudeten Deutsch—perhaps the most formidable minority in Europe—is strongly unified under the leadership of Herr Konrad Henlein. In the Netherlands, too, the National Socialist movement is making strides. Their weekly newspaper Volk en Vaderland now has a circulation of more than 100,000.

Finally, Belgium has lately seen the emergence of the Clerical Fascist Rexist party, whose chief Léon Degrelle, is charged by Socialists and Communists with having dictatorial leanings.

South America Stirred by Strength of Extremism Shown in Spain

Easy to Get Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The announcement that President Alessandri of Chile is conferring on the possibility of eliminating armed minorities from the electoral ring has called attention to the increasing number of armed parties, the majority extremist in aims, which have sprung up in South America.

Although the historic political groups, both Right and Left, profess no fear of these armed movements, there can be no doubt that they have lost supporters to the extremists, whose position seems to have been strengthened by recent events in Spain. The veteran president, who probably has had more political experience than any other South American executive, would not give free publicity to minorities unless they were becoming dangerous to public welfare.

"Assault Troops"

Chile, with its National Socialist and Communist "armies," typifies the general continental experience. What, however, has most alarmed the Government and public opinion is the increasing number of disturbances in which firearms are used freely on both sides. Eleven lives have been lost in one month's affrays in the three cities of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion.

Both the "Nazis" and the Reds have uniformed "assault troops" who organize armed protection for their numerous political meetings, in and out of doors. Even the newsboys who sell the daily and weekly organs of the movements run the streets under this armed cover. In Valparaiso two pedestrians were killed when the "Whites" and the Reds collided on a news-selling pitch.

Arms Easily Acquired

The main difficulty is to call in all firearms. Practically every state has a law making it illegal to carry arms in public, but it is still considered necessary to allow householders and travelers to be armed without license—more, perhaps, from custom than for any real necessity.

The result, in any case, is that political malcontents find it comparatively easy to acquire arms for their campaign. The "shock brigades" of the Communists, whose organization and activities are freely advertised in their newspapers, are as well armed as the "Nazis."

The enmity between the two factions has caused much governmental concern, but so far all attempts to reduce this by constitutional methods have failed.

Jorge Gonzalez, the Chilean "Führer," has been in and out of jail, but his party seems to grow stronger. Recently he gave a national broadcast on "Nazi" aims.

Court Upholds Uniforms

The Government decreed that uniformed parties were illegal and this temporarily checked the antagonism, but the "Nazis" carried the issue to the Supreme Court, which ruled that there was nothing to prevent any person or any party wearing a uniform.

The Left parties were more successful in their agitation against the Republican militia; their continued protests had much to do with the dissolution of this blue-overalled army. They were exaggerating, however, in describing it as a Fascist force.

Firmer Stand Urged

The solution of the main problem—the existence of armed political bands—seems as far off as ever in all southern countries. The only promising development is an enlivened public opinion, fearful because of Spanish revelations.

Newspapers advocate a firmer stand by the governments, recommending action on the lines established by the Blum régime in France.

La Nacion of Santiago declared that it was the benevolence with which democratic governments first looked upon preliminary manifestations of these "new and reprobable movements" that was responsible for their eventual success in Italy and Germany.

While La Nacion is a semi-fiscal daily, other newspapers in other cities are saying practically the same thing in their recurrent petitions for a "stronger hand." At this time the impartial press is more afraid of the indifference of the governments than of the actual strength of the armed minorities.

Stronger Powers for Police

Goaded by the press, the Chilean authorities empowered the police to take special precautions at public political meetings. The Ministry of the Interior instructed prefects to "devote careful attention to those meetings attended by uniformed persons, who should be searched for firearms."

In Argentina, political circles are continually jarred by the reports of Fascist plots. The extreme Right, apparently, has a better organization than the extreme Left. The rumblings of revolution, when detected, invariably emerge from that side of the political fence.

The extent to which the Fascists are armed and the nature of their association, if any, with the armed forces is not generally known. President Justo's attitude toward their activities may hold the key to immediate peaceful development of that Republic.

Duce Forbids Higher Prices Despite Forced Pay Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The end of the Ethiopian war and the return to more or less normal conditions of trade have brought the Fascist regime face to face with economic problems. Premier Benito Mussolini has decided the case of the laborers to be most urgent. He has always maintained that the welfare of the laborers is one of the main aims of the Fascist State.

While the war was on and Italy suffered from the economic boycott the workmen could be sacrificed to the interest of the nation, it was contended. The lira has already been devaluated ten per cent. The cost of living had, during the past winter, gone up in the same proportion. Yet salaries and wages had remained untouched, and in the industrial zones of Italy it had become more and more difficult for the workmen to feed and support their families.

Needed More Wages

Deprived of the right to strike under the Fascist regime, the workmen of all categories brought their claims and complaints to their respective corporations. They urged the necessity of a rise in wages. The employers argued that this was hardly possible under present business conditions of Italy.

Speaking at gatherings of laborers at Genoa, Deputy Cianetti, president of the Labor Federation, declared that a general pay-raise was impossible, as it would bring an inflation of prices. But to meet the unrest which was beginning to spread in the laboring classes, state representatives had to intervene between the employers and workers to arbitrate the conflict in each particular case.

In the great majority of industries the state has now given satisfaction to the workmen forcing the employers to make increases in salaries. In most cases the pay rates have been raised 10 per cent, in others the rate of increase ranges from 5 per cent, as in some branches of the mining industries, to 11 per cent, as in sections of the hemp and flax industries. Firstly this was done in the metal industry, which had profited from war sales. Later the textile industry followed, although it was among the hardest hit by sanctions. Some 3,000,000 workers have already received their readjustment.

Must Prevent Pay Rises

Now, however, that this problem has been settled, another formidable difficulty faces fascism—to prevent the pay rise from bringing a corresponding rise in the cost of living. The advantages gained by the workers would be frustrated if higher wages were accompanied by a general rise in prices. This, however, will not be allowed. The repeal of sanctions is progressively removing many of the causes which determined higher costs. Vigilant action of the inter-syndical committees, now everywhere at work controlling prices, will again give the results secured on a former occasion when in 1928 the stabilization and revolution of the lira entailed a general readjustment of costs and prices.

Premier Mussolini has given categorical orders that the present price level should be maintained in all branches of the country's activity. It will be the task of the Fascist party to execute his order. The Italian Government wants to avoid at any cost a general inflation of prices. The currency must be maintained at its present artificial level, which inside this country is ten per cent below that at which it was stabilized in 1927.

How to Keep Prices Down

Drastic measures will be employed to make a rise of prices impossible. Some had already been taken during the Ethiopian war. A number of merchants who sold goods above the schedule set by the Fascist party were jailed or fined. This will continue. Every Italian town, every village will receive from the committee of the Fascist party a list of prices of the most necessary goods. Naturally all manufacturers and all categories of employers will once more suffer, but it is Premier Mussolini's aim to reduce little by little the profits of the employers and to favor the laborers. Fascism proceeds doubtless along the path of slow evolution towards State Socialism.

Quezon Aids Harrison In Citizenship Plea

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 7 (AP)—President Quezon asked the Philippine Assembly today to confer Filipino citizenship upon Francis Burton Harrison, former Governor General of the islands.

Senor Quezon said the former New Yorker had expressed a desire to become a citizen of the Philippines but lacks the residence requirements to be naturalized. Mr. Harrison resigned as special adviser to Senor Quezon six weeks ago to become a director of several newly formed Philippine business corporations.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. While it is the usual practice in deciphering cryptograms to place solutions below the line, certain readers have requested that space be provided above the lines. Here it is!
2. Word, Wort, Wert, Went, Bent, Bunt, Hunt.
3. CHRISTABEL 1234567890
4. Grandeur, Grander, Ranger, Anger, Rang, Ran, An, A.

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World-on-Wheels Passes in Review At St. Louis Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7—Charms of many nations were displayed in twenty floats which paraded seven miles through St. Louis last night as "His Mysterious Majesty, the Veiled Prophet" was feted for the 58th year in this city. This civic pageant, resembling in color and gayety the New Orleans Mardi Gras, drew great throngs this year, as "His Majesty," in the guise of a world traveller, led the procession.

Each float depicted some picturesque land. Behind the royal chariot was a float depicting Persia, with a turbaned traveler riding a white burro through a thronged Oriental bazaar rich with thick rugs, handwoven silks, water jars, engraved bronzes, and precious stones.

Next was India, with a royal procession as the central theme. Natives beat drums and blew trumpets as they accompanied a white elephant, with jewelled trappings and a saddle of scarlet and gold. Attendants carrying flags and waving peacock feather fans followed.

Russia was represented by a troika hung with tinkling bells driven by two bearded cossacks and carrying a gay company. John Bull hale and hearty conversed with Queen Elizabeth and Sir Francis Drake, surrounded by the peoples of his dominions.

Dragon and devil dancers went through their steps beneath the fangs of a golden dragon entrance to a Chinese temple. Geisha girls in dainty kimonos sang and played beneath cherry blossoms of Japan. Dancers in conical hats and glittering costumes performed among the prayer wheels of a Siamese temple courtyard.

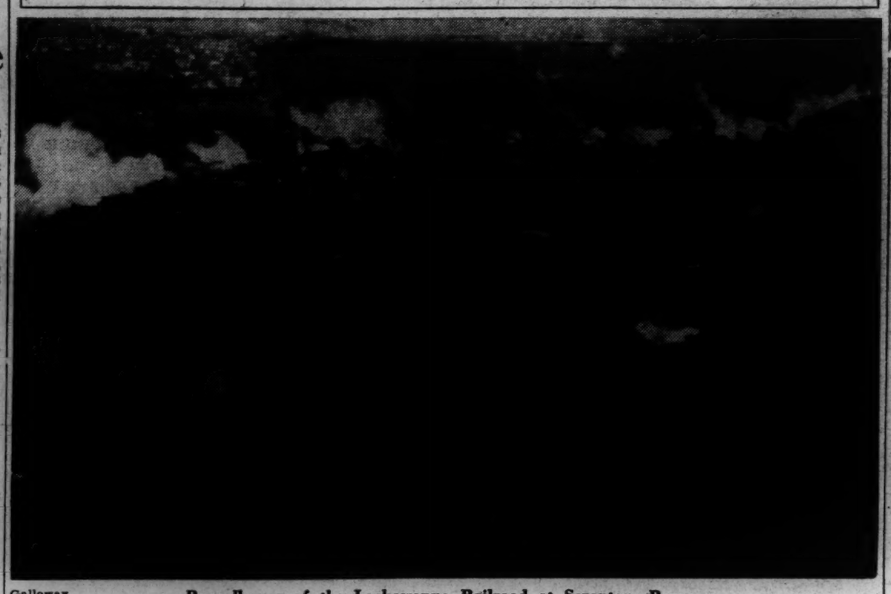
The Great Sphinx dominated the Egyptian float while two harpists played for the dancers from Cleopatra's courtyard. Musicians strummed as a party of gay Venetians floated in a gondola on Italy's Grand Canal. It was tulip time in Holland, with the storks building in chimneys and windmills turning.

Little boats festooned with flowers glided among the floating gardens of Xochimilco on the Mexican float, while the boatmen sang La Paloma and Sobre las Olas. Dancing figures, with large floral headpieces and ostrich plumes, swayed to music from lutes as at fiesta time in Chile. Peasants bargained in the village market on the Albanian float.

In front of an old waterwheel, Rumanian peasants in embroidered costumes danced the batuta. Bavarian girls and their beaux, holding hoops festooned with flowers, danced in a grape arbor to the music of a village band. Merrymakers danced in the cafes of Montmarte. High in the Alps, Swiss with feathers in hat and stocks in hands, yodeled when the cuckoo clock tsruck.

On the last float flew the Stars and Stripes. The eagle, wings outspread, poised at the head. Standing before the United States shield and a galaxy of flags were Uncle Sam, Columbia, Miss Hawaii, the Indian, an Alaskan Eskimo, and a Filipino.

You Can Be 'Engineer for a Day' Here



Galloway — Roundhouse of the Lackawanna Railroad at Scranton, Penna.

Like to Toot Engine Whistle? Railroads Now Offer Chance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Locomotives interest men of all ages to such a degree that eastern railroads are capitalizing, with special tours to round-houses and freight yards, the wish to toot whistles and sit behind the throttle.

"Be a railroad man for a day," was the slogan adopted by one railroad in announcing its special inspection tour to acquaint laymen with operations never seen by travelers who keep to the plush and polish of passenger cars. If lovely countryside and stirring scenery are visible on such trips, they are only incidental values to the excitement of visiting big shops or watching the technical operations of yard traffic.

Rail Rates Reduced

To induce traffic and make the tours economical, special rates of one cent a mile or less have been arranged, with dining cars reducing their meal charges to nominal amounts. Trips of from 300 to 500 miles or more cost from $3 to $5, with a guide service free.

At least three such tours to some of the largest railroad shops in America—those of the Erie, the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania railroads—are being planned after previous trips produced an attendance far beyond the expectations of traffic executives.

The largest tour yet undertaken, according to Franklin Snow, chairman of Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., an association of persons interested in railroads, took place on Sept. 20, when 650 persons, including women, children and men, traveled 400 miles to inspect portions of the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson lines.

Though sponsored by the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., and the International Engine Picture Club, the tour had seemed so speculative to the railroads at first that they reserved the right to cancel arrangements if 150 tickets were not sold. But in the end two sections, each with two dining cars and a observation car, were put in service for the trip.

Inspection trips held under the sponsorship of Railroad Enthusiasts have included visits to the Harmon shops of the New York Central lines, the New York terminals of the Pennsylvania, the Long Island and the New Haven railroads, a trip to Baltimore on the Royal Blue, crack train of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and a trip to Atlantic City on the Blue Comet, prize express operated by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Puff Over 'Up-and-Down'

The joint Delaware and Hudson-New York Central tour operated over the West Shore railroad from Weehawken, N. J., to Kingston, N. Y., where the two trains were switched to the old Ulster and Delaware railroad—now the Catskill Mountain branch of the West Shore.

Puffing over the "up-and-down" for 104 miles, the two trains proceeded to the Oneonta, N. Y., division headquarters of the Delaware & Hudson, where visitors saw the spick and span shops of a carrier whose principal business is transporting a very dirty commodity—coal.

Pacific States Seek Compacts To Insure Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 7—Through interstate agreements and understandings, and the development of "uniform practices" the problems of administering unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act can be resolved into "some workable solution."

This was the consensus of delegates from 10 states to the first Western States' Unemployment Compensation Conference held here recently, according to a statement by Richard M. Neustadt, host to the delegates as regional director for the National Social Security Board.

A similar conference to this was held in July at Crawford Notch, New Hampshire attended by the New England states already having passed enabling state legislation and other states in the east whose Legislatures are still contemplating such action.

Unofficial But Advantageous

Mr. Neustadt pointed out that these conferences had no authority to act in any official sense but that they constituted "worthwhile round table forums of particular benefit."

Today five of the 10 western states,—Oregon, California, Washington Utah and Idaho, have already passed legislation designed to make them eligible to come under the provisions of the Social Security Act passed in 1935. Provisions of this act specify that the Federal Government will undertake to pay for the administrative costs of carrying out unemployment compensation in the individual states. Each state, however, is required to pass its own law conforming to the national act before federal benefits begin to accrue. Employer-employee contributions fill out the fund from which the compensation is to be paid.

Already, according to Mr. Neustadt, the Federal Government has supplied funds for administration to California totaling $252,571 and to Oregon of $70,531.

Just as the conference opened the Supreme Court of the State of Washington," by a 5-to-4 decision, ruled the state law invalidated. This, the court declared, was because the state law was to become operative after the enactment date of the Wagner-Doughton Bill and the Wagner-Doughton Bill was never passed by Congress. The court did not rule on the constitutionality of the act.

The constitutionality of the Social Security Act is being challenged today in many states. Here in California the case is set to come before the State Supreme Court soon.

Await Supreme Court Ruling

It is expected by observers that states with similar judicial action in the offing will see that the courts defer passing on the issue until a decision—expected from the United States Supreme Court on the New York law—is handed down.

As the delegates to the recent San Francisco meeting left for their states they intimated that other similar meetings would be necessary in the future. As to actual accomplishment of their gathering in "black and white" the conference here pointed to "a better understanding of the act as applying peculiarly to conditions in our western states."

The conference took up:

(1) Administrative problems and daily routine.

(2) Problems of inter-state coverages.

(3) The relation of employment services of the state and Federal Governments to the administration of unemployment compensation.

The Case of Itinerants

One of these points, a technical one, but considered of the utmost importance, was that of itinerant labor. For instance, the case of bridge workers was used:

A bridge worker is employed in a state long enough to qualify him for benefits under the compensation provisions should he become unemployed.

Construction of the bridge halts with its completion. The worker automatically comes under the benefit system. But he hears of a bridge being built in the next state. Must he, according to the interpretation of each state's law and the Federal Act, go to that state and apply for work, or can he refuse and stay in his original state to accept the benefits?

Another problem discussed was that of the place of the United States Employment Service in the picture. The importance of co-operation between the employment service and the state unemployment compensation boards to prevent all workers—those not receiving benefits as well—from being unemployed was stressed.

By this co-operation it was pointed out by W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Unemployment Service, in Washington, that jobs instead of benefit payments would be the goal.

Jobs Would Be Goal

These jobs, it was held, would be given on "merit" not favoring those coming under the unemployment compensation to save on paying the benefits.

It was further stated that should the need for benefits be so curtailed, by finding the workers jobs, it would not be impossible to foresee cutting down the size of employer-employee contributions to the benefit fund.

Today Mr. Neustadt stated 14 states and the District of Columbia have passed state laws making them eligible for unemployment compensation. These states contain nearly 7,000,000 workers, he says. The states are Alabama, California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Idaho, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin.

Social Security in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama public welfare department has taken over the care of 16,000 families since the social security and old-age pension acts went into effect last year. A. H. Collins, welfare commissioner, said that of the 8000 receiving old-age pensions, 6000 were women heads of families with dependent children. Almshouses in 35 counties have been closed.

Bering Sea Maps Declared Obsolete

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 7 (AP)—Coast Guard Commander L. V. Kielhorn returned from a charting survey of the Far North Monday to declare all "Bering sea maps obsolete."

The commander of the cutter Chelan announced the discovery of a new North Pacific deep of more than four miles, south of the Aleutian Islands, as his vessel returned from the annual summer work of reading the Bering sea and sounding the ocean in charting surveys.

Commander Kielhorn said the survey had proved there is no "gateway" south of the Bering sea to the North Pacific. Last summer, the Chelan discovered an immense undersea mountain range in the Bering sea.

The new ocean deep, 4199 fathoms, was found in the "Aleutian through," south of those islands and near the regular North Pacific steamship route, he said.

Politics Gets Only 5 Per Cent of Talk On DePauw Campus in Campaign Year

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 7 (AP)—Do college students spent most of their time outside of the classroom talking about the political campaign, the Spanish situation, or some other such subject?

"Positively no," says Prof. Paul Fay of the DePauw University psychology department.

Do the students care about what's going on in "the outside world"?

"Apparently very little," says the professor. "At least, a recent survey fails to show that they spend much time on 'outside subjects' here."

DePauw is a co-oeducational institution in a small Indiana community, but the professor claims the findings probably would be typical of those in many other colleges.

The professor instructed each member of his psychology classes to eavesdrop upon 100 separate informal conversations. He divided the conversations into 12 classifications.

Here's a breakdown into percentages: The opposite *sex*, 15 per cent; college studies, 13; campus affairs (in the abstract), 10; miscellaneous conversation, 10; discussion of the same *sex*, 10; college sports, 8; organized amusement, 6; food, 7; professors as individuals, 6; general politics, 5; other noncampus news, 5, and cultural subjects (other than college studies), 5 per cent.

Professor Fay said he made a similar survey last year, and that the results were almost the same.

He explained that, for example, discussion of general politics amounted to 3 per cent of the students' conversation last year, and that the percentage had increased only to five this year despite the nearness of election.

Mexico's Air Patrol

The Mexican army has established an air patrol at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Are Women the Errand Boys of the Political Parties?

Fashions—Foods
2 Wednesday and Friday Page

Or Political Apprentices?

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is one notion about women at the polls that I wish we could get out of magazine and newspaper writers' heads—and that is that the so-called "woman's vote" is a unit. You hear men speculating on how "the women will vote," and many a politician has bowed to the ladies in an effort to bag this supposed united support of the supposedly fair sex. With the activity in getting out the vote being shown today in the United States by the women of both major parties, it seems as if this fairy tale of "the woman's vote" would be exploded (or whatever happens to fairy tales). Yet there continually crops up another article based on the premise that if women will only get together, they can defeat this or put through that.

Even if women were likely to put sex-cliquiness ahead of citizenship responsibility to the extent that thirty million hearts would beat as one, there is still a question in my mind as to what cause could bring this about. Furthermore, if such a cause were so persuasive as to unite all women, would the "men's vote" (it serves them right to say it that way!) necessarily be on the opposing side? Research does not give any such indication of cleavage along men-versus-women lines.

There is often, however, a form of propaganda in such articles that is highly dangerous to a democracy. The piece, "When Women Get Together at the Polls," in the September Good Housekeeping, while making several good points, leads off with a story of a so-called "mad" which was staged by the women of Jackson, Wyoming, who went into an irate huddle and then voted themselves into every office from the Mayor down. You probably saw newspaper articles about it at the time; it made tempting "copy." But I submit that to urge women to stir up a "great hatred" (I quote the article) so they will vote en masse for or against anything or anybody is a subversive doctrine. I should feel it a serious wrong if the United States or any other republic were to get a woman President merely by a massed woman's vote. Further, such a basis for organizing is found to discolor facts to the voters all down the line.

* * *

In "All for the Party" in the current Delineator, Dorothy Ducas develops the theme that while women are doing a tremendous amount of valuable work for their political parties—minor speeches, doorbell ringing etc.—they are getting no glory. Yet I find the article essentially constructive. "The chief reason women wield so little power in the policy-making, platform-shaping division of party politics," opines Miss Ducas, "is because politics to a woman is too often merely a fad." Men think politics year in and year out, she maintains. Those who have climbed into office have on the whole made politics a major interest which they never let down, even on the links or at the club. The "job-comes-first viewpoint," she calls it. A few women, it seems, have it too, and these women have already gone far; but most women are getting a new thrill, or perhaps being political pro tem. She finds that comparatively few at this stage of the "woman's vote" are deeply enough interested to give themselves up to political careers in a "job-comes-first" way.

The contact work in politics—urging people to register, taking them to the polls, acting as charming hostesses, lending one's presence to meetings — seems to be their present type of activity. "Women do not try very hard to be more than kitchen police in politics, when you come right down to it," Miss Ducas says. "They seem to shy from responsibility, except for women's work. They rejoice in being community canvassers, political Duses, party sleuths. With few exceptions these assignments suit them."

* * *

Do they want more? Even the high ranking ones are scarcely in line for major positions. There is question as to whether Molly Dewson, the Democratic vice-chairman, or Margery Scranton and Lucy Hillman, the two Republican vice-chairmen, would be seriously considered for actual chairmanships. And it is common knowledge (or is it?) how slight—to date—is woman's opportunity to help write party planks.

Most of us get deeply interested in politics only during political campaigns. Some of us, alack, not then. To many of us the political setup which was handed to us ready-made along with the Nineteenth Amendment is oddly unsuited to our experience and line of thinking. We have had to call "time out" while we adapted ourselves to this wholly masculine mechanism. We have had to learn to fit ourselves into prefabricated niches, just as earlier we had to learn to fit into a masculine business world. As in the case of business, it is stimulating, exciting, but not easy. We need time to accustom ourselves to many new ways, and to learn the rules of the political game.

We are, in fact, apprentices. I wish, when tempted to feel we are doing a lot of work and getting no glory, we could remember this. Due to apathy and also to legitimate interests, we have been perhaps too slow to reach the journeyman stage. But certainly we cannot expect to sweep in and rank as master craftsmen without some service as learners. The mechanism is too unfamiliar, no matter how interested we may be in the idea of good government.

* * *

There is, however, one danger to which we might well be alert: we must be awake to progress beyond the apprenticeship stage. As fast as those of us who really care to do so can master the doorbell-ringing jobs, we should go forward. The political setup should feel the new viewpoints and inflowing life of its women citizens as soon as apprenticeship has provided adequate training. Party chairmen, active members of resolutions committees, senators in their own right, major candidates for president should at times be women as well as men. We may, as we gain more experience in political matters, change the complexion of the highly masculine political mechanism. I hope we do. But we have not proved ourselves master citizens in the cause of good government until we have proved to ourselves and to the present bangers of gavels that we are not a massed "woman's vote" but well-informed individuals able to serve side by side with men in a representative democracy.

Millicent Taylor

A Peasant Girl of Sárköz, Hungary, Winding Silk

The Sárköz district of Hungary in the past was renowned for the wonderful embroideries made by the peasant women. Especially original were those worked on black voile stitched with white silk. This art, handed down from mother to daughter, gradually began to be forgotten, but recently the city officials of the district planned a revival and encouraged the women by paying high prices for their work. Schools were opened to teach this ancient art, and the sale of the products was organized. Exhibitions were held to stimulate the women's enthusiasm by the award of medals for the best and finest work.

In the last 15 years about 240 women have learned the art of embroidering and drawing the designs, and of this number 130 are continually employed. Work to the value of 20,355 pengoes has been made during this time, and over 20,000 pengoes worth has been sold. Sixty-five per cent of the income is paid out for work and some of the ablest embroiderers earn about 40 pengoes a month, a substantial contribution to the family income in villages where wages are very low. In winter, when the villages have practically nothing to do, the revival of an ancient handicraft which has a market value means more than the utilizing of energy that would otherwise be unproductive; it means bread-winning for whole families.

With the Women of Germany

They Are Very Busy in Official Organizations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Düsseldorf, Germany

Dear Friend:

Since I wrote to you a month ago, I have been on a voyage of discovery. I have been through Germany, right through it, from the Swiss frontier to Berlin, and away again to the industrial West—because I wanted to see for myself what the German women are doing.

The last time I visited Germany was shortly before the official advent of National Socialism, and I remember that it struck me then that the people were in utter despair. I remember that winter was coming on, that it was feared the number of unemployed might rise to a total of eight million. I remember that the women who talked to me always said the same thing, "We are up against a wall, we can't see how to go on, we don't know what to do."

Entering Germany this time, as I did on a warm afternoon of late summer, and spending my first few days at Munich, the old Bavarian capital, I found that things had changed. It was not so much that the people themselves had changed—I am speaking particularly of the women—they still seemed anxious and bewildered, just as they had seemed when I visited them before. But they had lost contact with the women of other countries, for one thing. They seemed to have lost control over their own affairs. Somehow or other, balances had changed.

And under the new regime, the older generation has ceased to take control. The younger generation—the very young generation, in fact—has stepped into its place.

To judge fairly the position of women under the new regime is not altogether easy, and this comes about because, in a country where critical opinion is still suspected of being of doubtful origin, and where the expression of it therefore still involves something more than a risk, it is not just as simple as it sounds to persuade women to impart confidences, even behind closed doors. Moreover, since all women's societies have either been absorbed by the state or dissolved, no organized expression of opinion is available upon which to form judgment.

There are those women in Germany who believe that in the new national ideals lies the most promising solution to the problems of their day.

Undoubtedly there are many things of which such women may be proud. Through the various divisions of the country, the young women have spread a uniform organization known as the Deutsche Frauenwerk, or German women's work, the leadership of which is in the hands of the Deutsche Frauenschaft, which again is under the direction of the National Socialist Volkswohlfahrt, or state welfare organization.

The Frauenschaft—the word is not easy to translate, but it means something which indicates the comradeship of women—is composed of women who are actually members of the National Socialist party. Their leader is Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, and there are some 12,000,000 of them—which number will probably remain stationary for the moment, since entrance to the organization is now closed, it being considered that leadership should be entrusted only to tried party members.

Under this leadership, the Frauenwerk is busy in the organization of many aspects of women's existence. First and foremost, comes the organization of the mothers. Mothers, even in the remote country districts, are gathered together to learn the ways of mothercraft, the proper feeding and clothing and general care of their children.

* * *

Then there is the organization of the housewives, in groups given over to the study of national and domestic economy; learning when and where to buy, and how to make of the cheapest commodities a variation of dishes which will tempt their families. Such study is not new, of course. Germany evolved the same sort of education for its people during the war, but youthful Germany does not remember this and is enthusiastic over what it believes has been produced by National Socialism.

And there is the organization, under what is known as the Department for Women in the German Labor Front, by which the lives of millions of women who work in factories, offices, shops and the like are directed; by which economic and legal questions are watched, and hygiene is attended to, and healthy sport is arranged; by which, moreover, through the influence of specially trained and appointed women, the National Socialist work ideal—that every worker works not for herself but for the state—is inculcated.

And lastly there come the vast organizations—still under the central state authority—of youth itself. The Jungvolk, which absorbs the children between the ages of 10 and 14; the Bund Deutsche Mädel, which carries them up to the age of 21. And the growing Deutsche Frauenarbeitsdienst, or German Women's Labor Service, which, collecting young people after they have left school, sends them out into camps and settlements where, braving the hardships of unfamiliar conditions in a life which is "communal" down to the smallest detail, they are supposed to learn lessons of unselfish usefulness, mastering the intricacies of kitchen and laundry and garden, going into the homes of the poorest families in order to relieve over-worked mothers, helping the farmers by working in the fields, fitting themselves, meanwhile, to be healthy-minded and healthy-bodied citizens—a condition which the National Socialist state holds to be the primary necessity of the new Germany.

* * *

To many women, such activities seem unquestionably right. And yet, one has to recognize another side of all this—a side represented by hundreds of other women all over the country.

When National Socialism came into power in Germany, a veil seemed to drop down between the German women and the other women of Europe. German women disappeared from international organizations; they ceased to attend conferences. The women of Germany who had followed the lead of such pioneer workers as Helene Lange, and Louise Otto Peters, and Minna Cauer, in the endeavor to establish equality between men and women, who had endeavored to uphold a standard of international thinking, were heard of no more until some of them appeared outside the frontiers of Germany.

Today in Germany, woman is really required only for two things. She is plainly told so. She is required as a mother, physically able to give to Germany a new race, and she is required as a housewife, capable of understanding how that race may be reared to the development of a self-sufficient and self-supporting state.

* * *

Any other kind of profession is at a discount, or at any rate it is regarded as of secondary importance. Women are not actually prohibited from pursuing work which lies outside their homes, but the pursuit is made difficult.

It is undeniable that the young women of Germany are doing an almost incredible piece of work in the organizations they have set up. But it is undeniable too that every one of those organizations leads—as National Socialism intends them to lead—in a uniform direction; in the direction best calculated to develop the one way in which woman is, at the moment, considered valuable to Germany.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell.

(On the first Wednesday of each month you receive one of these letters from Miss Lovell concerning women of Europe.)

Cranberries for Piquancy

FROSTY winter days bring cranberries into the markets. These delicious tart fruits add piquancy to the menu. Here are a few of the more unusual ways of using them.

Cranberry Orange Relish

Put through a meat grinder
1 pound (4 cups) cranberries. Pare with a sharp knife
1 to 1½ oranges; remove seeds; trim off white membrane (leaving the pulp exposed on the surface). Put rind and pulp through grinder, mix with
2 cups sugar and berries. Let stand a few hours before serving. For future use pour in glasses, cover with paraffin. This is particularly good with all meats, hot or cold, and can be made quickly as it requires no cooking.

Cranberry Horseradish Relish

Mix chopped raw cranberries with grated horseradish in proportions of ⅔ cranberries to ⅓ horseradish. Serve with meats.

Molded Strained Cranberry Sauce

Boil
4 cups cranberries in
2 cups water until berries stop popping. Strain through fine sieve; add
2 cups sugar and stir; then boil rapidly for 8 to 10 minutes—or until a drop jells on a cold plate. Turn at once into a wet mold; and cool.

Piquant Salad Dressing

Mix
1 cup raw cranberries, chopped fine, with
1 cup mayonnaise or 1 cup cooked salad dressing, and serve with salads.

Cranberry Ham Slices

Mix together
3 cups cranberries and
1½ cups strained honey. Gash edges of fat on
2 slices of ham (¾ to 1 inch thick). Place one slice ham in a baking dish. Spread the center with a mixture of cranberries and honey. Top with second slice. Cover with remaining cranberry and honey mixture. Garnish with
2 tablespoons whole cloves. Bake until done in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 1½ hours—basting occasionally with liquid in dish.

Tenderize Meats With Cranberries

For Pot Roast, or boiled meats that are of cheaper, tougher cuts, add two cups of raw cranberries for each three pounds of meat to the gravy or juice of the meat while it is cooking. The addition of cranberries makes the meat tender and improves the flavor of both the meat and the gravy.

Cranberry Shortcake

Sift together
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder. Cut in
2½ tablespoons shortening with knife. Add
1 cup milk or water. Roll on slightly floured board; cut to make two layers for cake pans or individual portions. Place one layer in pan, spread with
1 to 2 tablespoons melted butter; cover with other layer and bake in hot oven 15 to 20 minutes. Separate. While hot, place
Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce between and on top. Serve hot with either
Plain or whipped cream

Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce

Boil together five minutes
1½ to 2 cups sugar and
2 cups water. Add
1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries and boil without stirring (five minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

A Home Needlecraft Shop

And How One Woman Made It a Successful Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAD finished a child's garment and I felt it needed only a hand-embroidered touch to give it an especially smart look, but I had no patterns for a design and I was not handy at making one. When my neighbor suggested that I take it to a home needlecraft shop a friend of hers had a few blocks away I went eagerly, first to get what I wanted done and next to see what a woman in her home was accomplishing.

I found I could have an appropriate design stamped, choosing from any number of patterns, or I could leave the garment and in an incredibly short time the design would be embroidered for me. While looking about the room at the lovely handwork charmingly displayed, I discovered that in neat boxes on a wall this woman kept a modest supply of threads, art goods and materials of all sorts for decorative needlecraft. In answer to a few questions she told me about her successful venture in home money making.

"I needed to make money," the woman explained, "but on account of the children I could not leave home. I have always been adept at needlecraft work of many kinds and I wondered if I could put that knowledge to real use. I knew that the laborious embroidering of a lovely piece of work would be too slow with not enough pay to fit my pressing needs. I had to work out a way whereby I could bring in a steady income with shorter time involved.

"I started out with a very small outlay in patterns, threads and materials. Then I advertised stamping, lessons in needlework, and said I would have a for-sale display. I interested a few friends and acquaintances in my home business, asking them if they would make up a few pieces of their particular specialties in handwork for sale in my shop. I was to receive a commission on the sales I made. Soon I had an expert in crocheting all ready with several bags, a beret and glove set, some dainty holders for tea tables and a blouse. An elderly lady put in two nursery quilts, beautifully made. An Irish friend supplied a few linen handkerchiefs with the fine Irish embroidery she knew so well how to make. Another person brought some Swedish needlework that she had learned to make in her native country.

"I held classes for brides who wished to mark their linens and I designed a graded set of patterns for small children and gave them lessons in classes in the various simple stitches. Other children a bit older joined a sampler class. My stamping brought me in daily returns. Thus I worked up to a better stock of salable supplies. I find people everywhere needing at some time or other an initial stamped or embroidered, or help with a design they want to work themselves. Many people are looking for handmade gifts, and there are others asking for whole sets of wedding linens to be marked. Today I not only have found a safe way for myself to meet my emergency, but I am helping other home women to make their spare moments fruitful."

I was amazed at the neat little sum this home business woman told me she had averaged every month in her last year. She was wise enough to see that letting other workers in on her plan was not alone a help to them but brought her added income and made a real business of a project that otherwise, if only her own efforts had been engaged, would have been just an unnoted home endeavor. Today her neat sign and frequently sent out cards give the public a knowledge that this home effort has grown into a small business.

M. C. R.

(This is the first in a series of articles telling how various women have found successful ways of earning money at home. Another will run soon.)

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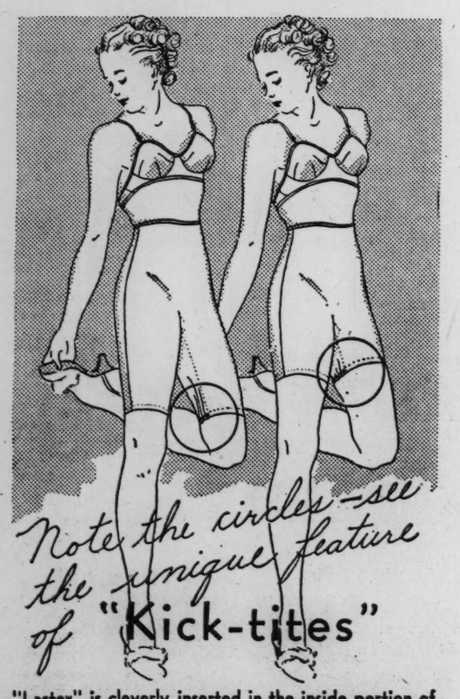

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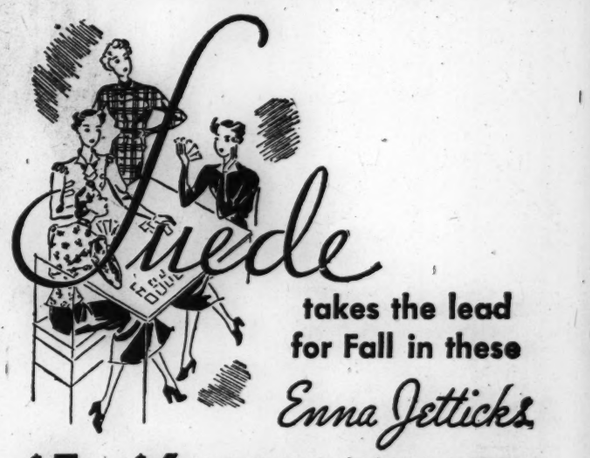

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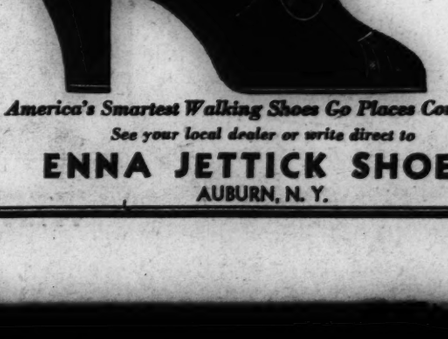

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Plots, Evergreen and Deciduous

SOME fiction-plots are like evergreen trees. They are in leaf all the year round. Others burst into foliage for a season, fade, dry up, and sometimes reburgeon.

I have forgotten who first made the statement that all the plots of all the world's literature fall into four general classifications. Other wise men have been more generous and have run the number of fundamental plots up to thirteen. Four or thirteen, it really does not matter. Either fixed point is just a way of saying that there are only a few possible plots, and that writers may just as well give up trying to think of new ones.

Let us—since all literate persons are privileged to set themselves up as critics—let us, too, make a simple classification of our own. Instead of four or thirteen, why not say that basic plot-themes are six in number and produce six kinds of novels?

FIRST IN AGE, as we look back at the stories of early times, there appears the so-called picaresque tale in which incidents are strung along one after another, like beads on a string. Since picaresque comes from the Spanish *picaro*, vagabond, the adjective was first applied to fiction that related the adventures or escapades of a wandering rogue; but now it is used to include all stories that consist of a series of adventures in which the chief character takes part.

Thus "Don Quixote," though far from being the adventures of a knave, has become a classic example of the picaresque novel. "The Odyssey" might qualify, I suppose, if it were prose. The adventures of Sinbad do, and the D'Artagnan romances,—all of Smollett's novels,—some of Stevenson's—Hervey Allen's "Anthony Adverse"; though in Mr. Allen's narrative there is an interweaving of threads not characteristic of the simple type. Only a year ago a young man named Davis won a Pulitzer Prize for a novel in picaresque form, called "Honey in the Horn." The type is evergreen.

ANOTHER ANCIENT TYPE of story that shows no sign of losing its freshness is the saga. The Old Norse saga has its roots in history, and in early times it told the story of a hero's life from childhood to age: sometimes it was a continued story that gave the history of a hero's family even to the fourth generation. It is appropriate that a Scandinavian writer should have given the world one of the greatest of saga novels—Sigrid Undset, who wrote the spacious chronicle of "Kristin Lavransdatter." We over-use the word, no doubt, and apply it to novels just because they are long, or written as a cycle. Miss Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," though long, is not a saga. Mazo de la Roche's Jalna novels, though a cycle of the Whiteoak family, are a series of novels of family life rather than the saga we sometimes call them.

Hugh Walpole, in his cycle of the Herries family, and Storm Jameson, in writing of the rise, glory, and decline of shipbuilding, approached it. Galsworthy actually achieved it in the Forsyte novels; for they are a full record of the Forsyte family and of Soames Forsyte in particular, and also a panoramic view of an important section of English life for the span of three generations.

THE NOVEL OF family life is akin to the saga. There are more variations on this theme than in any other known to fiction, except that of romantic love. Novels of family life center in marriage, the preservation of the home, mother love, parental tyranny, the clash between generations, and the love of the home place. This was Jane Austen's chosen field, and down the years hundreds of writers have emulated our Jane. The Book Review Digest for 1935 lists thirty-one noteworthy novels of family life and family chronicles, published in the United States during the year.

Mystery and adventure are perennial themes. It is easy to be interested in a search or a quest; always—almost always—it keeps one awake to be confronted with a mystery and see it solved. Some mystery stories have won long life—the best of Edgar Allan Poe's tales, Bram Stoker's "Dracula," Conan Doyle's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and a few others. Most of them last just until we can get another. The novels themselves do not live as long as the leaves that bud in the spring, but the kind of novel is permanent.

A FIFTH GROUP of novels is made up of those built around a character, and devoted chiefly to a study of his traits and the exhibition of them in action. The character determines the action, the interest most often lies in his eccentricity, or in some sublime or tragic quality of the deeds to which his nature leads him. From "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" to "Maria Chapdelaine" is a wide difference, but both are examples of the type; the first of a plot manufactured to suit a character, the second of a plot that simply and deeply flows from a character. Sometimes, too, setting serves in a similar fashion as the motivation of a plot.

Then there are love stories. There was a time when novels were always love stories and the two terms were synonymous. In recent years the natural sciences, sociology, big business and crime-detection have somewhat superseded the unadulterated love story. "The Duchess" and "Ouida," Edna Lyall, and Mrs. Henry Wood still have their successors, I suppose, but these no longer represent all that the public means by a novel. Yet he is an adventurous novelist who leaves love entirely out of his plot. Somehow or other, most of them manage to include a triangle, an instance of true love opposed by family or circumstances, a conflict of love with duty or honor, or simply a romance that is kept in suspense by misunderstandings which could easily be removed if even one of the lovers had ordinary common sense. There still are more plots built around the theme of love than around any other.

THESE SIX PLOT-TYPES keep fresh, because we as readers can see ourselves in them, either in esse or in posse, or because we find in them a chance to get away from ourselves for a while.

The other kind of plots—plots that drop their leaves and go bare for a season—are plots that arise from some clamor of the moment, some topic of the day. Such form the plot of many thesis novels, novels that present a panacea, or denounce a practice of the times. Under this head come scientific novels and sociological novels, like "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" of Jules Verne and "The Time Machine" of H. G. Wells, and novels that thrust into the future, like Mr. Wells's "The Sleeper Awakes" and Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here." Here are the superficial plots of the get-rich-quick novels and the pollyannish confections that went in autumn's bonfires. Here are all the "dated" books that seize on a clever theory and build an entertaining story around it. And here, I believe, is the conventionalized arrangement of the war motif.

STATISTICS ABOUT WAR novels tell a curious story of ebb and flow. In the four years directly at the close and after the World War, there were published in the United States one hundred and thirty-six war novels of enough moment to be listed in the Book Review Digest. In the next five years, 1922-1926 inclusive, there were only thirty-one. But in the next half-decade there were one hundred and nineteen. Last year there were three. Certainly the war plot looks like a deciduous tree that sheds its leaves by a freak of nature every five years. But why? Here is a puzzle to be solved.

Some of the pundits say that there is an ebb and flow also in the number of romantic and realistic novels, that always an excess of the romantic is followed by a reaction to the realistic. That is probably true inasmuch as it is the nature of a pendulum to swing. I am convinced, however, that the romantic runs in at a higher flood for the very good reason that more people want it. Possibly—just possibly—Gertrude Stein may have been referring to this partiality when she wrote her definition of romanticism—"Romanticism is then when everything being alike everything is naturally simply different, and Romanticism."

Something "simply different" is what all novelists and most readers are looking for. Strange to say, it is often found in old plots freshly elaborated.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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LE PONT DU BÉGUINAGE, BRUGES: *From a Painting by Rihakou Harada*

THIS old bridge that spans the river Roya in Bruges, with its surrounding buildings of light brown and red brick, forms the central interest in a scene which, while losing none of its quaintness, presents a different aspect when painted by an artist from the Far East.

Most of the Japanese paintings are done with colors extracted from plants and mixed with the powder of precious stones, on a silk woven purposely for works of art. These colors are permanent. There exist pictures, painted a thousand years ago on this special silk, the colors of which are as fresh and pure today as when they were first used. Before leaving his native city of Tokyo, Mr. Rihakou Harada studied this method of painting on silk with a well-known Japanese professor; and, since then, has used no other, despite the fact that his works on canvas have been most successful. During the five years he has spent in Europe, he has exhibited regularly in the annual Salons of Paris, where his paintings have attracted much interest.

While his technique is traditional, the supple and original talent of this artist is modern. He paints with a naïveté of touch and a delicacy of color which are wholly delightful, the harmonies in no way interfering with the ideal of Japanese design learnt from earliest childhood. Because he happens to be in Europe, he does not attempt to liberate himself from the traditions of his country, nor to create a new method of painting; but he insists, rather, upon remaining faithful to the lessons of his ancestors. As a French art critic has aptly put it: "The vision renewed by contact with our civilization remains Japanese." And in this lies the great charm of Mr. Harada's pictures.

The Boston of Gilbert Stuart

AT THE time of the Peace of Ghent, which brought to a close the War of 1812, Gilbert Stuart, the portrait-painter, was an old inhabitant of Boston. He had lived in the town,—for it was still a town, not to become a city for almost a decade,—nine good years. The son of a Rhode Island snuff-grinder, he had made his way up in the world of art until nobody questioned his eminence. He was famous in London and Dublin, where he had been a rival of Lawrence and Beechey. In all American circles his word was law. No one dared to praise an American poet until the *Edinburgh Review* had done so, but Stuart was the arbiter in painting. In his careless way, he had neglected to answer the letter from the Academy of Florence asking for a portrait of himself. He did not need these testimonials. . . . Even John Adams, the patriarch of Quincy, who said he would not give sixpence for a Raphael, yielded to the spell of the genial artist. The old man had rejoiced, with a Puritan's fervor, that the age of painting and sculpture had not arrived to corrupt his beloved country. But Gilbert Stuart's witty anecdotes charmed away his prejudices. After his first sitting, he exclaimed that he would be glad to sit to Stuart from one year's end to another.

Times had undoubtedly changed in the Christian Sparta, as John Adams's cousin, Samuel Adams, had called the town of Boston. Gilbert Stuart, who was a notable wag, liked to begin his anecdotes by saying, "When I lived in the Athens of America." Everyone knew what he meant by the phrase: he was referring to Philadelphia. And every Bostonian knew that he was mistaken. William Penn's town had taken the lead in all these matters of enlightenment—thanks to a good Bostonian, Benjamin Franklin; but that was in days past. The real American Athens was the Christian Sparta. At least, it was advancing towards this position, with large and rapid strides; and Stuart knew it. He was only indulging a taste for mischief. In England, when people had asked him where he was born, he had said, by way of explaining Narragansett, "six miles from Pottawoone and ten miles from Poppasquash." His sitters were little wiser when he added that he had spent his early days at Newport, where in some of the old merchants' houses, he had seen portraits by Van Dyck and Kneller, real or suppositious. And if he liked to tease the men of Boston, who suffered from no lack of self-esteem, it was not because he found them dull. . . .

Boston was another Edinburgh, with marked variations of its own. It resembled Edinburgh in many ways, as New England resembled Scotland. The bitter climate and the hard soil, the ice, the granite and the Calvinism, yielding to more gracious forms of faith, the common schools, the thrifty farmer-folk, the coastline, with its ports and sailors' customs, the abundant lakes and mountains, the geological aspects of the region, all suggested the land of Sir Walter Scott, as well as the adjacent land of Wordsworth, whose bareness and simplicity, together with his loftiness and depth,—proofs, as Hazlitt said, that his work was written in a mountainous country—commended him to the young New England mind; and if, in this mind, there was something cold and hard that recalled the ice and the granite, there were reserves of feeling and perception that were to find expression in the years to come. A well-known English traveler remarked of Boston, "I could scarcely believe I was not in Scotland."—VAN WYCK BROOKS, in "The Flowering of New England." (New York: Dutton.)

Anticipation

SITTING beside a well-loved stream, on a cold still day in winter, is like listening to a friend whose voice is subtly changed, become clearer and more significant in a landscape pared of its soft luxuriance. Now that its banks are no longer smothered in wild flowers, one can take keener pleasure in the form and color of its boulders and stones, austerely gray where they are wet, transmuted to green and rust and amber by the water's flow. Little unnoticed things now take and delight the eye: velvety tufts of moss that cushion the banks and spill over between the stones, streaming greeny-brown weed that cascades like hair below the water.

Best of all, perhaps, is the widespread view in winter, when the pale gray-green of shorn fields lies against new-ploughed earth, red-brown and dark after rain; when, like snowflakes on its breast, are scattered the seagulls which have flown inland from storm to search for food. Woods are dark smudges of purple against the bracken-brown hills, and the thin black line of hedges cuts a pattern on the fields, like ribbon dividing a patchwork quilt. Clouds may be turbulent and black, piled up in layers that hide all hope of sun; but a sudden-glimpsed flash of blue between them seems a miracle to watch for, a quality of lovely surprise, like the swift thrill of a shooting star.

And, coming to the nearer view, what lovelier thing to see, for town-bred eyes more used to trams and buses, than a team of huge plow horses outlined against the sky; strong limbs symbolic of patient work, warm breath cloudy on the cold winter air. A reminder of effort and accomplishment, of steady, unceasing, progressive work throughout a season when nature herself seems sleeping.

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible abounds with references to home, beautiful and poetical, as well as practical. One such statement is found in the eighty-fourth Psalm, where the Psalmist refers to the sanctuary of Spirit as a refuge for even the sparrow and the swallow. We there read (Psalms 84:3), "The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts." In line with this thought of protection is Jesus' declaration (Luke 12:6, 7): "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God? . . . Fear not therefore: ye are of more value than many sparrows."

Christian Science has given the world the true concept of home as the spiritual consciousness which reflects God. It is "the secret place of the most High," the kingdom of God within—spiritual thinking. Into this true home, discord, strife, jealousy, aggression, domination, or any other error cannot enter. The corrupting influence of moth and rust is unknown there. The carnal mind has no part in it.

This spiritual home, this consciousness which reflects God, is never in darkness, for the sun of righteousness, right-mindedness, illumines it. It receives of the warmth of divine Love. Earthquakes cannot rock it, for it consists of the constant awareness of God's allness and His loving care and protection. It is universal, for it is open to all.

The furnishings of this spiritual home consist of spiritual ideas, whose creator is the divine Mind. What a pleasure for us to strive to realize this true home! It means for us plenty of activity at all times: the constant shutting out of material concepts, and the welcoming in of spiritual ideas.

There is no opportunity for loneliness in the conscious realization of God's allness. In an inspired passage of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

Christian Science gives one an enlarged concept of God. And since man is God's reflection, His image and likeness, it also widens one's concept of man and home. We learn through Christian Science that material walls cannot contain our real home, that we dwell in it whenever we are conscious of God. Christ Jesus said (Luke 17:21), "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

Mrs. Eddy has given us a beautiful description of home on page 58 of Science and Health, where she says, "Home is the dearest spot on earth." And, indicating the enlarging influence of Christian Science in regard to home, she adds, "It should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections." The realization that our real home is the spiritual consciousness of God, good, has a salutary effect in harmonizing discordant home conditions. It blesses every member of the household; for in holding thought to the perfect concept of home, each must see the other from the standpoint of perfect being, as God made man in His image and likeness, reflecting all the attributes of the divine Mind. Such an attitude blesses all the members of the family; it does not belittle their righteous human achievements or discourage their endeavors. And jealousy, that poisonous serpent, must disappear before this exalted, expanded sense of home.

The prodigal son, as portrayed in Jesus' parable, misled by the seeming attractions of materiality, regained a right concept of home when he came to himself, that is, when he acknowledged his folly and became willing to correct it. When he forsook the husks of materiality, he re-entered his rightful heritage, his father's house. He had learned that, in the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 84 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "The discipline of the flesh is designed to turn one, like a weary traveller, to the home of Love."

Jesus called no material home his own. He said (Matthew 8:20), "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." Can it be said that he was homeless? No; he was ever dwelling in the consciousness of his unity with the Father, encompassed by his true home, the realization of God's allness and ever-presence. For this reason he at all times was sheltered, protected, and provided with all that he needed. Christ Jesus demonstrated the real home.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Outlander

THE faces are strange and the hurrying words
Are patternless as the flight of birds,
But the sea comes in with sound and foam
In the same slow way it does at home,
And the twilight talk of the poplar tree
Is plain as a nursery rhyme to me.

The earth curves up to meet the sky;
The thin nomadic clouds drift by.
The cattle come back at dusk to the stall
With their old familiar tranquil call,
And the smoke of hearth fires has the scent
Of gentle living and deep content.

I can root myself in this soil and grow,
Serene in these things I used to know.

FRANCES HALL

EL HOGAR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA BIBLIA abunda en alusiones al hogar, que son tan hermosas y poéticas como prácticas. Uno de estos pasajes se encuentra en el salmo 84, donde el Salmista se refiere al santuario del espíritu como un refugio hasta para el gorrión y la golondrina. Allí leemos (SALMOS 84:3): "Aun el gorrión ha hallado casa y la golondrina nido para sí donde ponga sus polluelos, junto a tus altares, o Jehová de los Ejércitos." De acuerdo con este pensamiento de protección está la declaración de Jesús (LUCAS 12:6, 7): "¿No se venden cinco pajarillos por dos cuartos? y ni uno de ellos está olvidado delante de Dios. . . ¡No temáis: vosotros valéis más que muchos pajarillos!"

La Ciencia Cristiana ha dado al mundo el concepto verdadero de hogar, como conciencia espiritual que refleja a Dios. Es el "retiro del Altísimo," el reino de Dios dentro de nosotros —el pensamiento espiritual. A este hogar verdadero la discordia, la lucha, los celos, la agresión, la dominación o cualquier otro error no puede entrar. La influencia destructora de la polilla y del ollín no se conocen allí. La mente carnal no tiene participación en él.

Este hogar espiritual, esta conciencia que refleja a Dios no está nunca en la obscuridad, porque el sol de la justicia—el pensar de una manera justa—lo ilumina. Recibe el calor del Amor divino. Los terremotos no lo pueden mover, porque consiste en el conocimiento constante de la universalidad de Dios, y de Su solicitud y protección. Es universal, porque está abierto a todos para entrar.

El ajuar de este hogar espiritual consiste de ideas espirituales, cuyo creador es la Mente divina. ¡Qué placer es para nosotros esforzarnos por comprender este hogar verdadero! Significa abundancia de actividad en todo tiempo: La exclusión constante de conceptos materiales y la admisión de ideas espirituales.

No hay ocasión para ningún sentimiento de soledad o abandono en esta comprensión consciente de la universalidad de Dios. En un pasaje inspirado del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito (pág. 254): "Peregrino de la tierra, tu hogar es el cielo; extraño, tu eres el huésped de Dios."

La Ciencia Cristiana nos da un concepto más amplio de Dios; y puesto que el hombre es Su reflejo, Su imagen y semejanza, esto ensancha también nuestro concepto del hombre y del hogar. Aprendemos por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana que los muros materiales no pueden contener nuestro hogar verdadero,—que moramos en él, cuando estamos conscientes de Dios. Cristo Jesús dijo (LUCAS 17:21): "He aquí que el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está."

Mary Baker Eddy nos ha dado una descripción hermosísima del hogar en la página 58 de CIENCIA Y SALUD, donde dice: "El hogar es el lugar más amado en la tierra." Y luego añade, indicando aquella influencia dilatada de la Ciencia Cristiana con respecto al hogar: "Debiera ser el centro aunque no el límite de los afectos." La comprensión de que nuestro hogar verdadero es el conocimiento espiritual de Dios, el bien, tiene un efecto saludable, armonizando las condiciones discordantes del hogar. Bendice a cada miembro del hogar; porque, manteniendo el pensamiento en el concepto perfecto del hogar, cada uno tiene que ver al otro desde el punto de vista de la existencia perfecta, tal como Dios hizo al hombre, a Su imagen y semejanza, reflejando todos los atributos de la Mente divina. Tal actitud bendice a todos los miembros de la familia; no disminuye su justa actividad humana ni les desanima en sus esfuerzos. Y los celos, aquella serpiente venenosa, tienen que desaparecer delante de este concepto exaltado y dilatado del hogar.

El hijo pródigo, tal como se pinta en la parábola de Jesús, extraviado y seducido por las atracciones aparentes de la materialidad, recobró un concepto exacto del hogar, cuando "volvió en sí", es decir, cuando reconoció su insensatez y estaba dispuesto a corregirla. Cuando abandonó las algarrobas de la materialidad, volvió al goce de su debida herencia, el hogar de su padre. Había aprendido, según las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy en la página 84 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS): "La disciplina de la carne es designada para volvernos, cual peregrinos cansados, al hogar del Amor divino."

Jesús no llamó suyo a ningún hogar material. Dijo (MATEO 8:20): "Las zorras tienen cuevas, y las aves del cielo, nidos; mas el Hijo del hombre no tiene donde recostar la cabeza." ¿Puede decirse que él no tenía hogar? No; él estaba morando eternamente en la conciencia de su unidad con el Padre, rodeado del ambiente de su hogar verdadero, la comprensión de la universalidad y omnipresencia de Dios. Por esta razón fué siempre protegido, amparado y provisto de todo lo que necesitaba. Cristo Jesús demostró el hogar verdadero.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Echoes

FAR overhead, around a towering height
Steep as the Venusberg, I heard all night
The music of the wind's wild revelry;
While from below arose a pilgrim song
Sung by the river as it wound along
A dark ravine, seeking the distant sea.

H. E. HOLLAND

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German Demand for Colonies Tied With Raw Materials Need; Rally Fuses Army and Party

First of two special articles on the Nuremberg Party Rally.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The eighth National Socialist Party Rally recently closed at Nuremberg.

The parades are over, the speech-making and the cheering, the secret conferences and discussions.

There was a wonderful display of technical organization and disciplined co-ordination, more impressive even than on previous occasions. Such a rally is designed to be the political, economic and cultural Olympiad of the Third Reich. Its pronouncements are carefully studied for clues to the next step in National Socialist policy. For the Reichstag is a mere assenting organization and has not yet met since its election on March 29 last.

The united and disciplined will of the nation, to which Adolf Hitler repeatedly referred in his speeches, was always in evidence.

Röhm Legacy Liquidated

The agreement of Army and Party appeared complete at Nuremberg, where all branches of the service, except the navy, were represented. Today, there is no cleavage between them. The legacy of Capt. Ernst Röhm has been liquidated.

Today, the first consideration is rearmament and remilitarization, the "heroic ideal" is preached throughout the land, so that the army authorities would indeed be ungrateful if they did not co-operate. In addition, the process of "nazifying" the army has gone far during the past two years. The majority of the young officers today are ardent party members.

If one were to attempt a summarization of the final impression of the Party Rally, it would be that the Party program continues the ideal. People who talk of Adolph Hitler having changed his attitude on vital issues, do him an injustice.

Russian Attitude Not New

The world outside has been much concerned about the vituperative attacks upon bolshevism and Soviet Russia. Yet, it is the same attitude expressed in "Mein Kampf" more than a decade ago. It is the same combination of Jew and bolshevism. As given on page 750 of the German edition thus: "One does not forget that the international Jew, who absolutely rules Russia today sees in Germany not an ally but a state destined for the same fate. But one does not conclude a treaty with a partner whose only interest is destruction of the other. One does not conclude a treaty with subjects who hold no treaty sacred, since they live not as representatives of honor and veracity, but of lies, imposture, theft, plunder and robbery. If a man believes that he can make binding agreements with parasites, this is as if a tree sought to conclude an agreement with the mistletoe, to its own advantage."

Or again, on page 752: "Struggle against Jewish world-bolshevism demands a clear attitue toward Soviet Russia. One cannot drive out Satan with Beelzebub."

Colonial Demands

The demand for colonies made in the Proclamation at the Rally has been construed in certain circles as meaning that Herr Hitler has altered his opinion on this problem. In reality, this issue is to him, as to so many other National Socialists, not simply that a source of raw materials but the return of the colonies has become part of the demand for "equal status" for Germany; and on this issue Adolf Hitler has never flinched.

The Third Reich with a strong army at its back naturally thinks of "equality" in a different way from that in which a weak Germany was forced to regard it.

Demand for Independence

"In four years, Germany must be absolutely independent of foreign supplies of all these raw materials which can be produced by our chemical, engineering and mining industries."

This emphatic demand by the Führer at the Party Rally was made with reference to Germany's need of colonies. In both cases, the argument was the need for raw materials essential to a continuance of normal industrial production, in the Third Reich, without having to pay for them in foreign exchange.

These new demands are evidently made because of the failure of the so-called "New Plan" of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president and Minister for Economic Affairs.

What's Needed

This country particularly needs supplies of oils, cotton and hemp, rubber and certain fats. From examination of German statistics regarding oils it will be seen that last year the Third Reich imported practically the whole of its benzine and the oil for its Deisel engines.

During 1936, it is reported that intensive work by German chemists has considerably increased home production so that, in the first half of this year, 215,000 tons of petroleum have been produced.

The production of benzine from coal is said to be progressing at such a rate that the output can soon be 300,000 tons a year. (The Leuna Works, belonging to the German Dye Trust, are said to have produced about 250,000 tons in 1935.)

The last automobile exhibition also showed the results of experiments which have been made to produce other tyes of "driving fuel" from coal, known as "Propan" and "Butan." Attempts have also been made with wood-gas and steam.

Other Substitutes

As regards substitutes for such textile raw materials as hemp and flax, artificial silk and artificial wool have already revolutionized textile production so that King Cotton has long been superseded. Next year, Germany will, it is maintained, produce 70,000,000 kilograms of artificial wool.

New factories are constantly being opened. Among the most recent are those at Kassel and at Plauen in Saxony, which are expected to have a total estimated annual production of 45,000,000 kilograms, when they are in full working order.

The shortage in rubber is already making itself felt and workers are on "short time" in a number of factories in Hanover. Substitutes for rubber had been sought even before 1914, but without success.

As the shortage of metals, particularly copper, replacement is the only possible method, at present open. It is said that steel is already replacing copper in the case of heavy gun fittings.

Financing Still Problem

The problem of financing the great new projects plays a great role in any new German self-sufficiency scheme. Big extensions of plant and the creation of new industries mean very heavy capital expenditure. This has been realized by the authorities, who are in a position to do much more than would be possible in a democratic state, since they have already established a virtual state control of capital.

Short-term debts are already estimated at RM 20,000,000,000, or $8,000,000,000, and are certainly not decreasing from month to month. Yet, as Der Volkswirt, Dr. Schacht's weekly organ, pointed out recently, "short-term financing of public expenditure has its limits."

The synthetic products which Germany seeks to manufacture cost much more to produce than natural products at the present time, especially in the case of synthetic rubber and petrol from coal. As regards substitutes for textiles, the prices approximate more nearly that of the natural product, but the quality is inferior.

It is generally admitted among business men here that the new four-year plan will probably lead to a restriction of general consumption at the beginning, to increase in the general price level and a lowering of the standard of living, as well as to further state control of production and capital.

Coughlin Candidates Win Place on Michigan Ballot

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 7 (AP)—The names of Representative William Lemke, Union party candidate for President, and Thomas C. O'Brien, vice-presidential candidate, were certified for a place on the Michigan ballot yesterday under the banner of the "third party."

The certificate, filed by B. F. Stephenson, a leader of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, and state chairman of the "third party," also included the name of Louis B. Ward as the party's candidate for United States Senator.

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Heads Dry Drive

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger
Missouri State President, W. C. T. U.

Three-Point Attack on Liquor In $1,000,000 W.C.T.U. Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union soon will start a campaign for $1,000,000 to be used in a fight against liquor along three lines: Support of drys for public office, education on the evils of alcohol, and local option elections.

This was announced by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president, at the closing session of the organization's fifty-fourth annual state convention. Missouri's quota is $90,000.

The fund, according to Mrs. Smith, will be used to "hand to people in general the knowledge accumulated by unbiased, fact-finding investigators, whose only motive has been the scientific one."

Because of the alarming extent to which drunkenness is increasing among women, boys and girls, according to Mrs. Smith, the W. C. T. U. believes the hour is at hand for a nationwide educational movement.

George O. Tamblyn, W. C. T. U. lecturer from New York, who told the delegates that a million for temperance education saved a billion in relief, asserted that after the next abolition of liquor there will be a moral sentiment which will make repeal impossible.

Dr. Mary H. Armor, W. C. T. U. lecturer from Atlanta, advised the reading of history, declaring that it showed nations perished through alcoholic degeneration.

Mrs. Armor said resentment at the conduct of the liquor industry was almost universal, asserting that more and more persons are realizing that the wets have made no attempt to keep their pre-repeal promises. She did admit they had kept the old saloon out of the present status—only to bring a new one that is worse.

"Local option is not the ideal measure for state, county, or city; but the national and state W. C. T. U. have pledged to work for the first prohibition unit which is practical," Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, state president for 23 years, declared. She explained that the liquor industry realizes that a strong, concerted action by drys, for prohibition by county units is a strong first step toward total prohibition.

Among resolutions adopted at the session were ones opposing gambling and horse racing and others pledging to keep up efforts to gain total abstinence, and the restoration of prohibition.

Pangborn to Fly Atlantic Just to Deliver Plane

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Clyde Pangborn, round-the-world flier, said yesterday he expects to fly from Old Orchard Beach, Maine, to England late this month. The tentative date of departure is Oct. 20. Mr. Pangborn will be accompanied by Marion Grevenberg, co-pilot, and Reeder Nichols, radio operator. Mr. Grevenberg is a veteran pilot, who received his preliminary aviation training with Mr. Pangborn when the pair were Army Air Corps fledglings. Mr. Grevenberg is from New Orleans.

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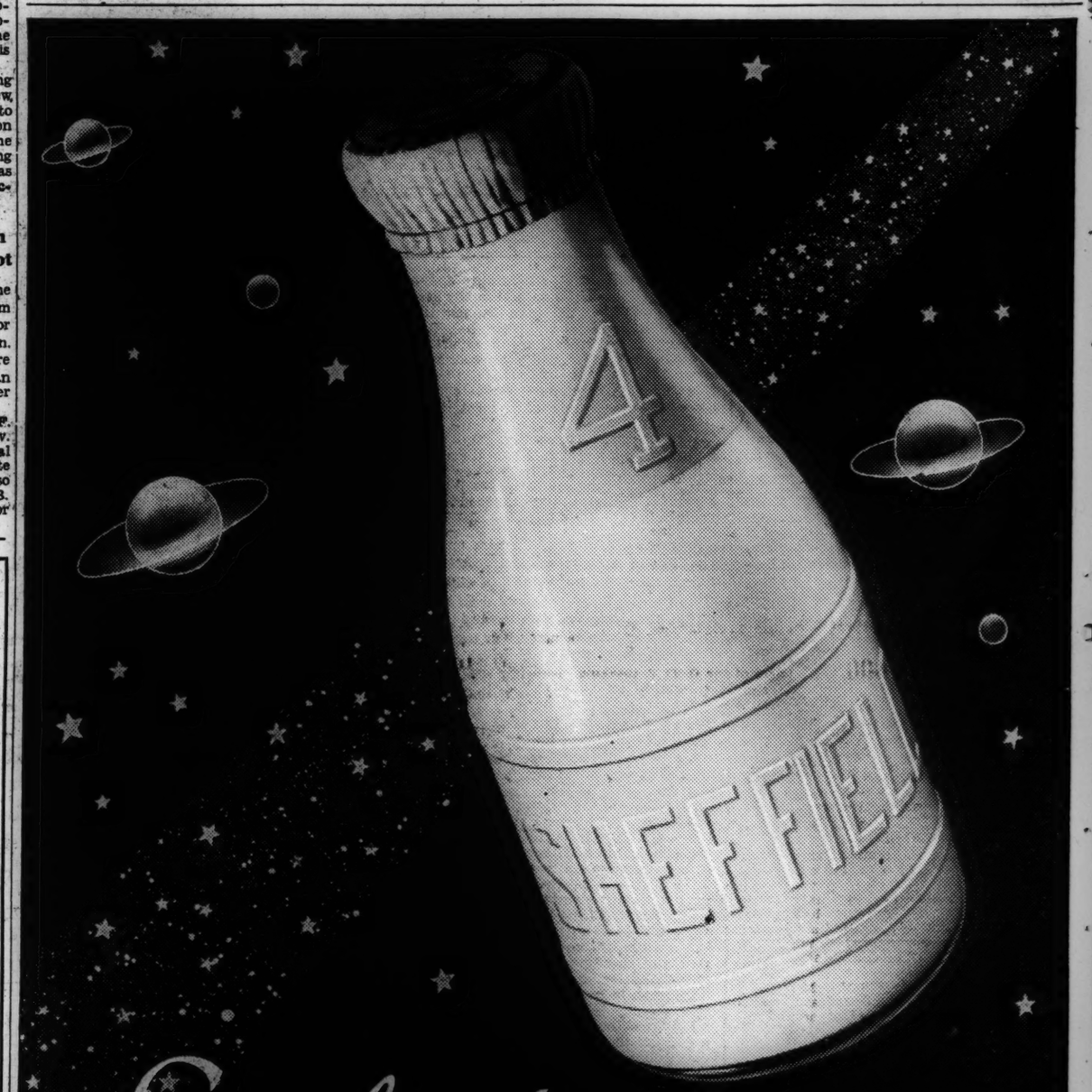

Sealect BRIGHT PARTICULAR STAR OF THE MILKY WAY

OUT in the clean and sun-warmed valleys, far from the clatter of elevated trains, herds of prize cattle pull softly at the lush grass. In those outlying sections from which Sheffield Farms Milk comes, the grass is singularly sweet.

And the cows—what pampered pets they are! Watched over with a mother's care. Their diet, their health, their comfort. For, as obvious as it may seem, the best milk comes from the best cows.

Then the sweep down to the city, by train and truck in sterile cars lined with stainless steel. The close inspection before and after, guarded temperature in transit. Spotless laboratories and the cold eye of the microscope in trained hands. The result is worth every dollar expended, every hour lavished from pasture to porch.

Take a bottle of SEALECT Milk, creamy and cold, from the refrigerator. Tilt it gently back and forth, and pour it into a glass. Lift it to your lips, and reverently savor the flavor of the unspoiled countryside. Feel it refresh and sustain you, as no other food seems to do.

SEALECT Milk is our pride and joy. We're frankly fussy about it. But you would not wish it otherwise . . . nor would we!

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THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION — Sealtest

Stock Quotations Page 12 | *Second Section* | **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** | *Page Nine* | **Boston Edition** New England News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1936

Puerto Rican Trial for Boston; Lawrence Electric Rates Slashed

Boston Today

Puerto Rican Case Heard in Boston

A story of high political intrigue in far away Puerto Rico was brought to Boston's Federal building today to be unrolled before three American judges, members of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Boston is the first circuit court district and its scope includes the island of Puerto Rico, although it would be difficult to imagine two more widely separated sections in custom and thought than New England and Puerto Rico.

The case concerned Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist party on the island, and a former Harvard law school student, and seven other islanders accused with him of conspiring to recruit soldiers, incite rebellion and overthrow the Government of the United States.

They were convicted in the district court in Puerto Rico last July and were refused bail, pending appeal. They petitioned the circuit court here today to rule that they might be released on bonds until the appeal may be heard.

A legal point held up proceedings today when the court questioned its jurisdiction in the matter. There was some opinion expressed that the case should first be heard by the Supreme Court in Puerto Rico before coming here.

Later in the day the Court ruled that because of various factors involved it did have jurisdiction and began to hear the story of those Puerto Ricans who seek to free the island's 1,700,000 people from the rule of the United States, instituted during the Spanish-American War 38 years ago.

Senor Campos himself, sometimes called a "Napoleon-a-petit-pas," was charged with enlisting some 10,000 young men in his private black shirt army. This army carries wooden guns with wooden bayonets, but it was not a wooden bullet that was fired last February when Col. Francis E. Riggs, American chief of the insular police was assassinated, allegedly by a member of the Nationalist party.

Amos W. W. Woodcock, who will be remembered as the former national director of prohibition, is one of the federal prosecutors in the case. Cecil Snyder, United States attorney for Puerto Rico, also represented the Federal Government.

Vito Marantonio of New York, Arthur D. Hill of Boston and Gilberto Conceptione deGrasse acted as counsel for Campos.

Democrats Claim State by 150,000

The Democratic major candidates will carry Massachusetts by at least 150,000 majority on Nov. 3, Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State committee, predicted today after reading the victory figures in the Worcester mayoral election in which Senator John S. Sullivan, Democrat, defeated Axel Sternlof, Republican.

The Democratic chairman bases his claim upon the charge that the Republican machine worked to obtain this election as they never have worked before, that they had their victory statements all prepared and that the contest was decided on the very issues now being aired in statewide battles.

To back his victory statement, Mr. McGrath pointed out Democratic workers have registered 100,000 new voters. He expects this figure to reach 250,000 before election day. If his figures are correct, however, he indicated definitely the Democrats have lost much of their 1934 voting strength, inasmuch as he figures only a 150,000 majority.

Political observers also were quick to note that previously Mr. McGrath's victory margin has soared as high as 200,000. Therefore, they are asking "what has happened to the other 50,000."

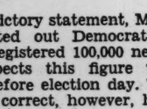
Among Mr. McGrath's other reasons for stated confidence is his contention that there are more "on-the-fence" voters this year than ever before. By these "on-the-fence-voters," Mr. McGrath means these who wait until the last minute before making up their minds which way to cast their ballots. These voters wish to be with the winner and wait for a definite trend to give them the so-called political "tip-off."

According to the Democratic chairman the "tip-off" this year is the Worcester election, which, he claimed, is a definite indication that the State is going Democratic on Nov. 3. Therefore, the Worcester result, he said, will drive the "on-the-fence" vote into the Democratic party.

Mr. McGrath minimized the effect of Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate for United States Senator, upon the Democratic fortunes at the polls. But his statement today differs somewhat from one he made while waiting for the opening of the O'Brien hearing in the State Supreme Court several days ago. At that time, Mr. McGrath looked upon the O'Brien candidacy as a definite threat because, he said, Roman Catholic women, if advised by their priests to vote for Mr. O'Brien would think several times before ignoring that advice.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Mostly overcast, not much temperature change tonight and Thursday, probably with occasional showers; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers probable tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers probable tonight and Thursday; cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds mostly southwest, showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	66	Minneapolis	40	52
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	60	72	New York	64	70
Denver	36	52	Norfolk	70	78
Helena	40	64	Philadelphia	64	76
Jacksonville	78	86	St. Louis	62	72
Kansas City	52	68	San Francisco	52	78
Los Angeles	58	84	Washington	64	74
Miami	82	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 7.
B—Maximum, Oct. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:24 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet
Thursday, 5:09 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:46 p. m.

Hindenburg Coming To Boston Friday

"THE Hindenburg is coming!" A streamer towed by an airplane with this legend upon it will notify Bostonians on Friday, Oct. 9, that the giant Zeppelin Hindenburg will appear in the wake of the plane. The Hindenburg is making her first exclusively New England flight with a number of New England business officials aboard. Onlookers in Boston may begin watching for the advance plane about 11:15 a. m., Friday.

Capt. Hugo Eckener will be in charge of this flight, which will take in a score of northern New England cities before the Hindenburg returns to her American base at Lakehurst. This trip will also be preliminary to the Zeppelin's last departure from the United States during the present season.

Hurley Attack Opened by Bowker

The first Republican blast at the gubernatorial candidacy of Charles F. Hurley was loosed in Boston today.

Charges that Mr. Hurley had in his capacity of State treasurer purchased $1,400,000 worth of municipal bonds from the Legal Securities Corporation—the firm which Judge Edward F. Hanify recently held was controlled by former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan—were fired by Philip G. Bowker, State representative from Brookline.

He made the charge during his regular daily address at the Republican headquarters on Washington street.

"The decision of Judge Hanify," asserted Mr. Bowker, one of the more fiery of the G. O. P. speaking squad, "defines the character of that establishment (The Legal Securities Corporation) and now the facts show that through Mr. Hurley the Commonwealth also did business with that firm.

"Regardless of the fact that the State treasurer's records show that the Commonwealth did not suffer from the purchase prices of these securities, I contend that the transaction aided and helped sustain the business of the Legal Securities Corporation and, incidentally, the pocketbook of Edmund Dolan.

"It therefore seems to me," continued Mr. Bowker, "that the tie-up is altogether complete: Dolan, Curley, Hurley."

Mr. Hurley was touring in the western part of the State today, campaigning with Governor Curley and other members of the Democratic state ticket. He could not be reached for comment on the Bowker charge.

Name Contest Calls For Unmuddling

Mayor Mansfield's innocent-looking proposal to pay $50 in prizes to persons choosing the best names for Boston's Muddy River in the Fens looked a little portentous today, when it was discovered that with everything added up, prizes might total $1300. Awards in the contest were $25, $15 and $10, respectively, and the hour of reckoning occurred today, as the results from 1400 suggestions were tallied.

Fenway river received the greatest number of votes, 52, with Mansfield river a close second, 48. The Mayor made it quite definite that naming the river after him was "out." Politics entered the contest in more than one instance. Curley river received 32 votes, Landon, 2, and Roosevelt, 2. Many will feel that this ought to be reported immediately to the Literary Digest poll.

Other suggested names were Longfellow, Townsend, Byrd, Lindy and Mrs. Jack Gardiner. The last-mentioned would undoubtedly enhance the general dignity of the murky little stream. Bonus river also received a few votes, Fens river was popular and 16 of die-hards (whom the police department suspect of having been smuggled over from Brookline) voted for the present name. Museum river received a few votes and somebody with an eye for trade names suggested Fenstream.

Additional weight was thrown into the cause of Fenway river by the fact that the stream is thus designated on Park Department charts.

If this name is chosen, however, Mayor Mansfield will be faced with the task of deciding whether each of the 52 winners are to receive less than 50 cents, or the announced $25.

The Mayor perhaps will find a convenient way out by announcing a new contest in which awards will be given for the best solution of the present one. In the meantime, the ducks are paddling their unperturbed way up and down Muddy river.

Boston Today

Decision Will Cut City Bill $190,000

The State Public Utilities commission presented electric light consumers with one of the biggest gifts in recent years when it lopped $190,000 off the collective light bill of the city of Lawrence today. The sizable saving is said to be the largest since 1927, when a similar rate reduction was granted for Worcester.

Issuing the glad news was Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the commission, which has been considering the reduction request since May 10, 1935.

Equally important with the decision itself was the fact that it contained the first definition of the somewhat slippery term "fair return on investment." Defined the commission:

"It has been the view of this department that ordinarily earnings which will enable a company under normal conditions after proper provision for depreciation to pay dividends sufficient readily to attract new capital into the enterprise at a price at least as high as the average amount paid into the treasury of the company per share by the stockholders is a reasonable return."

The order involved the Lawrence Gas & Electric Company whose dividend payments to stockholders are thereby reduced from 8 to 6 per cent. The actual rates for domestic consumption will now be 6½ cents per kilowatt hour, instead of the former 8½ cents, and will affect 16,150 consumers.

All consumers using less than 58 kilowatt hours, under the so-called "B Rate," will save from $2.40 to $6 yearly, while 65 of the 3860 commercial consumers will benefit by a saving of $135 a year.

The commission's report declared that the company's 12 rate schedules are more than are reasonably necessary and that the firm should simplify its rate structure by reducing the number of schedules.

The report further declared that, after considering all the evidence and circumstances, the members "are not satisfied that in this case, there was an abuse of discretion by the corporate officers" in the contract drawn up between the Lawrence Gas & Electric and the New England Power companies. The petition for lower rates had included the oft-repeated charge against retail power distributing concerns that the contract with the larger outfit had been unwise.

Mansfield Backs Roosevelt Cause

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today announced that he would back President Roosevelt to the limit and would actively campaign for him later this month.

The Mayor's announcement was made just before his departure for Chicago where it was rumored he would confer with the Democratic high command on the Boston political picture. The Mayor would neither deny or affirm this report.

Maine Praises Citizen Report On Bad Driving

Vigilantes of Road Find Many Disregard Traffic Signs and Signals

Speeding Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 7 — Maine's "official observers"—a certain number of citizens authorized to report violations of the motor vehicle law to the Secretary of State—are given high praise today in the first report on their activities since the inauguration of the official observer system as a part of the Maine highway safety campaign last spring.

In the six months period ending Oct. 1, more than 700 official observer reports have been reviewed by the Secretary of State, says Walter J. Brennan, director of the safety campaign. Out of this number 686 were deemed worthy of a letter to the alleged violator of the law. Out of the replies came only seven letters of a critical or resentful nature.

In setting up the system, every effort was made to protect the driving public against unfair treatment. Guarantees were made that court action would not result from reports to embarrass either the alleged violator or the official observer reporting.

Courtesy Found to Pay

Every effort has been made to make the initial letter to alleged offenders a courteous one and one such as would endeavor to win the good will and support of the individual reported even as recognition was taken of the alleged offense.

To develop this good will phase it was decided that in nearly every case the first letter should come from the director of the safety campaign, with subsequent reports to be handled by the Secretary of State in a manner compatible with the offense charged. Each letter asked for a reply as well as co-operation in the campaign.

Nearly every letter of reply received, according to Mr. Brennan, emphasized the writer's willingness to assist in every possible way. Most of the letters carried the comment to the effect that the courteous approach was appreciated and that the observer system had much merit.

Co-operation Is Repaid

Many of the persons reported by official observers, Mr. Brennan says, have been made observers themselves after headquarters learned of their sincere desire to help as expressed in their replies.

The whole test, Mr. Brennan says, is reducible to this: The system is not being used for purposes of spite; and, a courteous letter apparently is sufficient to cause most offenders to improve their driving technique materially.

Less than 10 alleged violators replied to insist that an error had been made in registration number—"a most encouraging fact and one such as reflects most favorably upon the thoroughness and care taken by those chosen to serve as observers," adds the director.

Disregard of traffic signs and sig-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Roosevelt Plans for Visit Stir Political Speculations

Up and Down Beacon Hill

No sooner had President Roosevelt announced his scheduled Massachusetts campaign than political observers set their memory wheels to spinning. From obscure points in the President's plan for his trip all sorts of speculations could be made.

The President announces that he will be in Massachusetts, Oct. 21 and 22, climaxing his appeal for votes in this Hub state of New England politics with a speech from Parkman bandstand on the Common at 3:10 in the afternoon three weeks from today.

The setting, the circumstances, the appeal, the people on the platform with him will all be different. In politics anything can happen in four years, and in this case it has.

On Nov. 1, 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt sat on the stage in Boston's Arena and his chin muscles seemed to twitch with mirth as he, in company with the great Arena throng, witnessed the wondrous spectacle of James Michael Curley leading three cheers for Joseph B. Ely.

Mr. Curley had worked manfully for Mr. Roosevelt in that campaign. He had stumped New England with fervor, and that night in the Arena Mr. Curley, then mayor of Boston, perhaps reached the apex of his pro-Roosevelt service by presiding at the rally for the man who was to become President-elect of the United States only eight days later.

This year former Governor Ely will not be on the Parkman bandstand. He is in the camp of the enemy.

And there were some in Boston today who nodded their heads over the announcement, coming from Washington, that Mayor Mansfield had been asked to introduce the President.

It is a short walk from City Hall to Parkman bandstand; it is a shorter walk from the State House.

Of course, it is logical that the Mayor of Boston should be the one to present the President in this city, Democrats may be expected to cling to this point and admit no slight to the Governor was intended. Probably they are right, but in view of the political animosity between the Governor and the Mayor this move left some observers cogitating over the Curley-Roosevelt picture.

* * *

The Governor is just as fulsome in his praise of the President as he ever was. The President is just as wary of expressing himself about the Governor as ever.

But this year the Governor is no longer the spearhead of the President's New England campaign. James Roosevelt is superintending that job.

He is conducting a series of rallies in the State, and rumor hath it that the President's son represses a slight shudder when he hears the sirens of S-1 pausing at the meeting so the Governor can make a brief appearance.

Four years ago it is remembered, too, Alfred E. Smith invaded New England in behalf of the Roosevelt cause and conducted by and far the most enthusiastic rallies of the campaign. This year Mr. Smith will not be among those who speak for the President in Massachusetts.

Even the hallowed walls of Symphony Hall have echoed to the unique sound of Republican voices singing "The Sidewalks of New York."

Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt was the challenger. This year he is the challenged. Times do change.

Robert R. Mullen

Speakers Voice Complaints of Textile Industry

By a Staff Photographer

(Left) **Frank I. Neild**
Cites Growth of Japanese Textile Imports

Russell T. Fisher
Charges Government Curtails Cotton Crop

R. I. Unions Put Labor Issue Up To Both Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7—By Friday, organized labor in Rhode Island will know where it is going to put its "x" on the ballot.

The executive board of the Rhode Island state branch of the American Federation of Labor, headed by William L. Connolly, will go before the Republican and Democratic state conventions this week and petition the adoption in their platform of measures favored by labor.

Support Pledged

The party which endorses labor's program will get the support of the A. F. of L. units, President Connolly said.

Decision to adopt this method came out of the 30th annual convention of the state branch, when, after two days of discussion, the delegates voted Sunday night to continue the policy of the organization of "electing its friends and defeating its enemies."

This action automatically took out of the picture the Labor party of Rhode Island which had made known its intention of seeking the A. F. of L. support in establishing a strictly workers party.

Few Delegates Attend

Because of the certainty that the two-day convention would be devoted to politics and that few labor problems would be taken up, the smallest number of delegates in recent years attended.

Endorsement of a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor was the highlight of the political debate. President Connolly succeeded in keeping the convention in line for Thomas P. McCoy, city auditor.

The convention decided to present labor's program to the Republican and Democratic meetings and seek adoptions. It was explained that the adoption of the platform did not mean that the A. F. of L. would endorse all the candidates as a whole but that labor representatives would be preferred no matter on which ballot their names were placed.

Harvard Fathers In 100 Trades

Of the traditional trade triumvirate—butcher, baker and candlestick maker—only the baker seems to be represented among the fathers of Harvard's incoming freshmen this year. But, according to the usual statistics taken at such times, and released today, there are more than 100 occupations represented.

More unusual occupations listed include a fisherman, candy broker, drawbridge operator, locomotive engineer, speech corrector, peddler, sculptor, laster, furniture mover, coppersmith, aviator, penologist, rancher, watchmaker, station agent and a number of others.

In a more prosaic strain, there are 73 executives in corporations and large business concerns, who in fact lead the list; 69 manufacturers heading their own concerns; 64 doctors, 57 merchants running their own stores; 57 teachers, including a dozen deans, principals and superintendents of schools; 47 bankers, 34 salesmen; 33 civil and electrical engineers; 31 stockbrokers and a dozen or more each of insurance underwriters, grocers, real estate agents, trustees, clergymen and government employees.

Federation Official Chides Business at Babson Meeting

Labor shook a clenched fist under the nose of Business at the twenty-third annual National Business Conference at Babson Park today.

Considering the conservative audience—men and women subscribers to the Babson investment service and students of economics and business trends, and the time, the eve of the Presidential election—long-time patrons described the accusation of Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, that "business is welshing on social security," as probably the most dramatic example of speaking one's mind in the two-score years of the Babson meetings.

Disillusioned

"The labor outlook today is one of disillusionment, of disgust, of active resentment," said Mr. Watt. "We have made the pocketbook test. Payments under protest (under the Unemployment Compensation law) and injunctions have taught us more than all your flag waving and long-winded speeches can undo for years and years to come."

"I am bitterly in earnest," Mr. Watt assured his auditors. "How can any labor man look at business methods without anger and scorn? Read the testimony of the Civil Liberties committee at Washington. Don't talk to us about Roosevelt as an inciter of class hatered! Read about your Pinkerton scabs!"

Sustenance Benefits

Old age benefits under the Social Security program were described by Watt at "simply paying ahead for tomorrow's pension."

"Your business man's candidate, Landon . . . would do away with all of it and substitute . . . what? He would substitute pensions for the poor, paid out of some mysterious taxes, and give them just enough for sustenance. I wonder why he failed to add that he would pay it as a dole to paupers!"

Mr. Watt's final salvo was the charge—"You have been trying too long to win profits without earning them. You are trying to enjoy the privileges of property without admitting the responsibility of property. What Labor does tomorrow depends on what you do today."

Constitution Summoned

"Organized labor here in Massachusetts," he said, "is looking at big business with a very jaundiced eye right now because of the way business is welshing on Social Security! On Sept. 15, taxes were due in Massachusetts for the Unemployment Compensation law. What happened? One business man after another sud-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Fall River Strike In Spinning Mills Goes Before Board

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 7 (AP)—With striking workers in three plants of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., here picketing today the Staate board of conciliation and arbitration hastened to find means of ending the strike.

Thomas Curley, chairman of the board, called representatives of the company and workers into conference in an attempt to "iron out" the difficulties caused, union officials said, by the company's refusal to establish an "NRA wage level."

Police patrolled the mill area to protect several hundred workers who entered the plant.

The assertion of strike leaders that 80 per cent of the operatives remained out of work was disputed by mill officials who said 50 per cent were working.

Police said the picketing by about 40 members of the United Textile Workers of America, with which most of the employees are affiliated, was orderly.

Mariano Bishop, president of the Fall River branch of the union asserted that wages ranging from $13 upward were in some instances 16 per cent lower than those paid under the NRA scale.

Workers on both shifts at plants A and B voted yesterday to join those in plant E who walked out Monday.

Weavers in the plant, members of the American Federation of Textile Operators, rival organization of the UTW, called a meeting to decide whether they should join the strike.

When employees walked out of plant E Monday, the company posted a notice saying the factory would be moved or liquidated.

The company, which employs approximately 4000, announced a 5 percent wage increase last week.

Landon Unlikely To Visit Boston; N. E. Held 'Sure'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Lewis O. Barrows, Republican Governor-elect of Maine, today confirmed at Republican eastern campaign headquarters the statement of confidence brought here yesterday by Joseph W. Martin Jr., campaign manager in this area, that the entire New England block of states will be sweepingly Republican in November. This obviates the necessity for further touring there by Gov. Alfred M. Landon, the party's national standard bearer.

Mr. Barrows, who is the present Maine Secretary of State, said a 70,000 plurality in the Pine Tree State for the Republican ticket was sure on Nov. 3, and that this could be taken as a guage for the verdict of all New England in the national campaign.

"The New Deal was the sole issue in the Maine September State and Congressional election," Mr. Barrows said. "My campaign was anti-New Deal from start to finish. The election can be construed in no other way than a complete repudiation of the New Deal."

The Barrows prediction followed upon that by Mr. Martin for a sweeping victory in the six New England states. There had never been any question in the thought of Republican strategists that New England was doubtful, Mr. Martin said, "although many of the leaders in Massachusetts wanted Governor Landon to speak at a rally in Boston during the last fortnight of the campaign."

"However," he continued, "our reports are so optimistic that I do not think it is possible he will go there. That will leave him free to devote his time to other states where the battle is a little closer."

Horse and Buggy As Tunnel Problem

Chief Engineer Thomas Ryan, stationed at the East Boston vehicular tunnel, today received an anonymous telephone call. He was still chuckling over it when newspapermen got in touch withhim .

"Somebody wanted to know," he said, "how much it would cost to run a horse-and-buggy through the tunnel. I told them that nothing could go through the tunnel unless it was on wheels."

"And what did he say?" The newsgatherers were all agog.

"He said he would put the horse on roller skates."

"And what did you say?" The news-chasers were all ears.

"I said if any more newspapermen try to get fresh with me again, I would charge them double fare, hereafter, to drive through the tunnel."

Soil Act Used To Curb Cotton, Mill Men State

Conservation Law Takes Place of AAA, Textile Conference Told

Administration Hit

Rise of Japanese Imports Ignored in Washington, Speaker Declares

Vigorous charges that the Roosevelt Administration was using the soil conservation act as a substitute weapon for the AAA in controlling cotton production were made today at the 137th annual conference of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston.

Far from being discouraged at the fatal blow given the AAA, declared Russell T. Fisher, secretary-treasurer of the association for 10 years and today elected its President, the Federal Government has evolved a plan to maintain control of production despite the ruling of the United States Supreme Court. They have foisted upon the industry a soil-conservation scheme, he said, that eventually will obtain similar results as those anticipated under the AAA.

Warning to Nation

"It is much too soon." Mr. Fisher told the several hundred cotton delegates, "to comment on the effectiveness of the soil conservation act in controlling production. But the nation should be forewarned of the Administration's motives in putting this revamped governmental machinery into gear.

Commenting upon the results of the AAA invalidation, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the Federal Administration had made it appear that the return of processing taxes to the mills was an outright gift. The truth is, he said, that most of these rebates had to be returned to the customers and in many instances involved considerable expense to the plants because of the heavy costs of clerical work involved

Cites Growing Imports

Mr. Fisher also condemned the Roosevelt Administration for its apparent apathy over "the growing menace of Japanese competition in cotton textiles."

During the last year, the secretary said, imports from Japan totaled 36,470,000 square yards of cotton cloth. In the first seven months of 1936 these imports were shown by Mr. Fisher to have grown to 49,983,000 square yards.

"Recognizing the impossibility of competing with coolie labor," Mr. Fisher continued, "President Roosevelt ordered duties increased 42 per cent on countable cloths effective last June." Mr. Fisher declared that little if any relief had been experienced by these increases. The 42 per cent rise is really a subterfuge, he said. In certain instances, it increased tariff rates on certain cloths only 25 and 33 per cent, he explained.

Takes Up Challenge

Taking up the challenge to the Federal Government where Mr. Fisher left off, Frank I. Neild, president of the association, declared:

"We have watched these Japanese imports grow from year to year, from almost nothing four years ago to millions of yards of cloth this year. We have protested in vain at Washington. The Administration thinks the import total too small to bother about. This situation parallels that of the early influx of Japanese coolie labor on the Pacific coast. It was small at first, but so threatening in the end that Japanese immigration was checked altogether."

The association president did not quibble over his desire to make profits. But he felt that the Federal Government should be more willing that he, an American business man, should make the profits rather than foreign markets.

Figures presented by Mr. Neild revealed that Japanese textile operators are paid about 30 cents a day, their food rations consisting of rice and their living standards considerably below the demands of the American worker.

"On that basis," he said, "Japanese products can scale any American tariff barriers yet devised."

Benefits Listed

From a scrutiny of national problems over which the cotton industry must look to the Federal Government for relief, the conference shifted to the discussion of issues within the industry itself. One was the great advance made toward safeguarding workers against accidents. First of the industries to use power machinery, the textiles were likewise first to study the accident problem. Accidents were shown to have been reduced more than 50 per cent in the last decade.

John Pearson, New England regional director of the social security board, told the association "a better relationship between the company and its workers is bound to be maintained if a simple factual explanation of the law is made available to the workers."

The meeting was to hear Charles O. Gregory, solicitor for the United States Department of Labor, in a detailed discussion of recent labor legislation in Washington. A banquet will end the conference tonight with an address by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute.

At the close of the morning session, Mr. Fisher was elected president of the association to succeed Mr. Neild. His election marks a radical change in the policy of the association. He is the first president who has not been a manufacturing member of the association. His election was brought about, cotton men said, by the fact that the demands of the office in recent years have been such as to warrant the full time of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee at 2:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter. Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"Stage Struck," starring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 10:48 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "China Clipper," with Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:26, 3:28, 6:40, 9:55.

TREMONT—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," with Gene Raymond. 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:26, 5:25, 8:24. Also "Sins of Man," featuring Jean Hersholt. 10:08 a. m., 12:51, 3:50, 6:49, 9:48.

EXETER—"Postal Inspector," with Ricardo Cortez and Patricia Ellis. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "The Road to Glory," featuring Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

METROPOLITAN — "Wives Never Know." Featuring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Al Donahue and his orchestra with the "Rainbow Room Frolics."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan at the Race Track." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Fashions in Love," "Fitzpatrick Color Travel," "Broadway Highlights," "La Fiesta de Santa Barbara," "Musical Charms," "Swampland," latest newsreels and other shorts.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," with James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Dick Powell, Jean Muir and others: Fenway: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:30. Also "A Son Comes Home," featuring Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland.

BOSTON—"Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arline Judge and Evelyn Venable. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:35 Stage: "Follow the Stars," revue, Joan Marsh, also Vic Oliver. Tomorrow: "36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. Stage: "Cuban Follies."

Radio Programs
On Page 10

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Easy Money," with Onslow Stevens. 1, 4:30, 8.

UNIVERSITY—"Mary of Scotland," with Katharine Hepburn. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel and Gertrude Michael. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9 a. m. Both theaters: 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 9.

MEMORIAL — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10:33 a. m., 12:46, 2:59, 5:12, 7:25, 9:38.

Music

WPA CONCERTS—County Concert Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor, English High School, Montgomery Street. 7:30. Also Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, Practical Arts High School, Roxbury. 7:30.

Other Events

BOSTON WHEATON CLUB—Dinner meeting. Addresses on "Why I Like My Job," by Grace E. Donovan, Hazel R. Grebler, Mary MacDowell and Helen L. Loud. 46 Commonwealth Avenue. 6:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Jewelry," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

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'Get Out the Vote,' Slogan For Both Parties in State

"Get out and register the voters" is the slogan of both political state committees. This year, as never before, an organized campaign is being made to see that practically every person over 21 years of age, with the proper qualifications, is placed on the voting lists.

From all appearances the Democrats, more thoroughly equipped and better experienced in the work of "getting out the vote," are doing the better job, although the Republicans are doing far better than in past years.

Even with all this activity, however, numerous persons eligible to vote will be overlooked and unless special attention is paid to them Oct. 14, the last day for registration for the Nov. 3 election, will have slipped by unnoticed.

Those who have not been contacted by political workers of either party, and who are not yet on the voting lists, have only six more days in which to qualify for the November election.

In Boston branch registration offices are already open in the 22 wards. A telephone call to City Hall is all that is necessary to determine the location of these offices in the various districts, which are now open evenings until Oct. 14.

Those who are not on the police lists taken earlier in the year, however, must register at City Hall in Boston and in the central registration offices in other cities and towns. Most local political headquarters, it is understood, have copies of the police lists. Thus it is an easy matter to determine whether one is police listed or not.

If one's name is police listed, he may immediately register at the branch registration office in his district.

* * *

As has been pointed out frequently by political speakers, unless a registered voter goes to the polls on election day and casts a ballot, the underlying teaching of a democracy is forgotten, that is, that the people rule.

At every election thousands of eligible voters fail to exercise their franchise. In many cases, those who fail to vote are to blame for any resulting misrule in government, for had the nonlvoters cast their ballots, a different set of officials might have been elected.

Particularly this year is it imperative for voters to make use of their franchise. It is expected the various contests will be decided by rather close margins. If everyone votes, the state would then be certain of having officials who are the choice of the entire voting population.

Those who registered last year would be wise to check and make certain their names have not been dropped from the lists. In Massachusetts registration is supposed to be permanent until one changes his address. Yet often names are dropped inadvertently. Sometime the elimination is intentional, it has been charged occasionally. Therefore, it would be well for voters to look for their names on the lists, particularly if they failed to vote in the primaries.

* * *

The election of State Senator John S. Sullivan, Democrat, as Mayor of Worcester to fill the unexpired term of the late Mayor Walter J. Cookson, Republican, gives the Democrats their first real opportunity to "crow" victoriously since the 1934 election.

Since 1934, Republicans have had several chances to predict their state-wide success on the basis of a special State Senator election victory in the second Essex district, the election of Mr. Cookson and other Republican triumphs.

Now Democratic state leaders, including Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State committee, are boasting that the election of Senator Sullivan means victory for President Roosevelt and the entire Democratic state ticket in November.

Their arguments are that the Worcester battle was decided on the same issues as are being fought in the state-wide contests. They point out that the Republicans used all their power to swing the election, wishing to hold the advantage they gained when Mr. Cookson won the regular election.

It is well known that the Republicans, certain of victory, were ready to claim everything in sight, but not having won are now quite silent.

As for Mayor-Elect Sullivan, he has been in political life for 11 years. As a member of the State Senate he was a bitter foe of utility companies, being a champion of municipal ownership. His change of service weakens the legislative drive for municipal ownership.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Variety program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Hour	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan, songs	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30	Rubinoff; Virginia Rea	News; music; sport briefs	Political talk; music	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Nationwide poll results	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Governor's Office talk
7:30	'Goose Creek Parson': sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Beake Carter, news comment	Mario Cozzi, baritone		"Band Parade": recording
8:00	"Cavalcade of America": dramatic sketch; music	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama, from San Francisco	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:15				Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines"	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	"Symphonietta": recording
8:45				"Symphonietta": recording
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz Orch.; chorus	Jeffersonian Democrats: talk, James A. Reed, Missouri	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15				Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:30	'Come On, Let's Sing': Homer Rodeheaver, director	Address, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor		Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:45				Mullen Sisters, vocal trio
10:00	"Gang Busters": crime drama with Phillips Lord	Address, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State	"Your Hit Parade": orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, soprano; Songsmiths, quartet	"The Grummits": sketch
10:15				"The Grummits": sketch
10:30	Political speaker	Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloist		Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	Veiled Prophets Ball			Ralph Watkins's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris's Orchestra	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Henry Halstead's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30	George Givot's Orchestra	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
11:45	George Givot's Orchestra	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dr. James P. Warbasse, speaking from Cooperative League of U. S. convention, Columbus, Ohio.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Lewis Gannett, "Books."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists.
8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; "Pop" Warner; Tim and Irene; "Today's Hero"; vocal trio; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Harry V. Dougherty presenting Alfred E. Smith.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall": Bob Burns; guest soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Then and Now": guest soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Tenth Anniversary Concert: symphony orchestra, Artur Bodansky, conductor; Helen Traubel, soprano.

Behind the Microphone

Unique, we think, is the Columbia Broadcasting System's idea of having music composed to fit the demands of radio rather than adapting longer classical works or cutting them up and radiocasting them in sections.

This is what Columbia proposes to do in commissioning six prominent composers to write music for the radio, announcement of which was given recently by Deems Taylor, himself a composer, and consultant on music for the network. The six composers commissioned to do works for Columbia are Aaron Copland, Louis Gruenberg, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, Walter Piston and William Grant Still.

Columbia laid no restrictions or demands upon the form or thematic material of the compositions other than suggesting time limits. Thus, Columbia said, if one composer elects to write a symphony, a cantata or an opera, it is not to exceed 40 minutes performance time; if a suite or concerto, its maximum length will be 22 minutes; or if in one movement, between 8 and 14 minutes.

Will Be Played Next Summer

The commissioned works are to be finished by June 1, 1937, and will be performed by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra, probably conducted by Howard Barlow, during the summer of 1937. All six composers accepted their commissions promptly.

One of the first advantages that one sees accruing to cmposers will be an immediate widspread hearing instead of perhaps a single one performed under the auspices of a friendly conductor. Such hearings might serve to popularize the work to a much greater extent so that symphony conductors might be induced to program these works oftener on a basis of their musical interest.

Commenting on the commission, Mr. Taylor said that the "microphone allows the composer to produce orchestral effects that would be impossible in a concert hall. The audience for American music has grown tremendously in the past few years and the commissions will give the radio audience an opportunity to realize the extent which radio has made new instrumental effects and tone colors possible."

WORL Improves Signal

Noticeable improvement in signal strength should be observed by listeners tomorrow when at the beginning of its radiocasting day Station WORL will begin operating with its new vertical radiator mast. This new tower, 310 feet high, is located on the transmitter property on Great Plain Avenue, Needham, near the Wellesley line.

The mast itself is, of course, the radiating section and does not, under old practice, merely support the radiating wire. On top of the tower there will be a short wave antenna for possible future television and facsimilie radiocasting. The mast is painted in alternate bands of orange and white and is lighted by red lights at the top, two-thirds and one-third levels. This is necessary, of course, due to Department of Commerce regulations since the tower is located very close to the radio beam followed by the airline to and from Boston.

William H. Eynon, one of the officials of the Broadcasting Service Organization, owners of WORL, is anxious to know whether listeners notice any improvebent in signal strength and also whether listeners who have never been able tc get the station may now hear it starting tomorrow. The station operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters and is located on the dial between Stations WBZ and WHDH. A. D. A.

Radio Equipment Calls Quick Aid for Animals

Dumb animals which may be in need of immediate attention may now be picked up very quickly by the Angell Memorial of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has made an arrangement with the Brookline police department radio.

A call to either the Brookline police or the M. S. P. C. A. puts a radio announcement on the air from Brookline which is picked up by the radio-equipped ambulance of the M. S. P. C. A. Recently some schoolboys in Dorchester found a cat in need of care and in 30 minutes the animal was in the hands of officials at Longwood avenue.

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Maine Praises Citizen Report On Bad Driving

(Continued from Page 9)

nals accounted for the greatest number of Observer Reports with 16 reports definitely charging intoxication and nine operators deemed "apparently unfit."

How Observers Reported

A complete picture of the violations reported by official observers follows:

Passing on curve, 61; passing on hill, 65; passing on curve and hill, 39; excessive and dangerous speed, 99; disregard of traffic signs or signals, 149; driving on wrong side of road, 42; other unsafe operation, 69; intoxication, 16; parked on highway, 19; disregard of pedestrians, 10; tail lamp out, 42; no lights, 5; only one light, 36; operator apparently unfit, 9; miscellaneous, 25; total cards acted upon to Sept. 30, 686.

Viewing the safety campaign as a whole, Maine's statistics show that the 4.1 per cent in motor vehicle fatalities reported on Sept. 1 has been converted into a 7.1 per cent decrease this year over last as of Oct. 1.

Non-occupants of motor vehicles continue to lead occupants of motor vehicles in the number killed while improper driving leads the several causes with 25 per cent of all fatalities being chargeable to this cause alone.

Pedestrians High on List

Pedestrian fatalities were responsible for 23 per cent of all fatalities in the first nine months, to take second place among the causes, with the combined classifications "drunken driving" and "under the influence of liquor" totaling 21 per cent of all fatalities to take third place among the causes to Sept. 30 of this year.

As a result of a study of 1015 accidents in 1935 it was learned that the age group 15 to 19 years was involved in 7.8 per cent o these accidents, the age group 20 to 30 years in 36.7 per cent of the accidents studied and the group 31 to 40 years in 24.6 per cent of the accidents. The group 41 to 50 years was involved in 16.1 per cent, the age group 51 to 60 years in 9.5 per cent of the accidents and the group 61 to 70 years in but 4.4 per cent of the accidents studied. An interesting figure in this connection is that beginning at 60 years of age and upward this entire classification was involved in but 5.4 per cent of the 1015 accidents studied. The classification 66 to 75 years of age and over was involved in but 2.6 per cent of the total injuries under scrutiny.

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'Get Out the Vote,' Slogan For Both Parties in State

"Get out and register the voters" is the slogan of both political state committees. This year, as never before, an organized campaign is being made to see that practically every person over 21 years of age, with the proper qualifications, is placed on the voting lists.

From all appearances the Democrats, more thoroughly equipped and better experienced in the work of "getting out the vote," are doing the better job, although the Republicans are doing far better than in past years.

Even with all this activity, however, numerous persons eligible to vote will be overlooked and unless special attention is paid to them Oct. 14, the last day for registration for the Nov. 3 election, will have slipped by unnoticed.

Those who have not been contacted by political workers of either party, and who are not yet on the voting lists, have only six more days in which to qualify for the November election.

In Boston branch registration offices are already open in the 22 wards. A telephone call to City Hall is all that is necessary to determine the location of these offices in the various districts, which are now open evenings until Oct. 14.

Those who are not on the police lists taken earlier in the year, however, must register at City Hall in Boston and in the central registration offices in other cities and towns. Most local political headquarters, it is understood, have copies of the police lists. Thus it is an easy matter to determine whether one is police listed or not.

If one's name is police listed, he may immediately register at the branch registration office in his district.

* * *

As has been pointed out frequently by political speakers, unless a registered voter goes to the polls on election day and casts a ballot, the underlying teaching of a democracy is forgotten, that is, that the people rule.

At every election thousands of eligible voters fail to exercise their franchise. In many cases, those who fail to vote are to blame for any resulting misrule in government, for had the nonlvoters cast their ballots, a different set of officials might have been elected.

Particularly this year is it imperative for voters to make use of their franchise. It is expected the various contests will be decided by rather close margins. If everyone votes, the state would then be certain of having officials who are the choice of the entire voting population.

Those who registered last year would be wise to check and make certain their names have not been dropped from the lists. In Massachusetts registration is supposed to be permanent until one changes his address. Yet often names are dropped inadvertently. Sometime the elimination is intentional, it has been charged occasionally. Therefore, it would be well for voters to look for their names on the lists, particularly if they failed to vote in the primaries.

* * *

The election of State Senator John S. Sullivan, Democrat, as Mayor of Worcester to fill the unexpired term of the late Mayor Walter J. Cookson, Republican, gives the Democrats their first real opportunity to "crow" victoriously since the 1934 election.

Since 1934, Republicans have had several chances to predict their state-wide success on the basis of a special State Senator election victory in the second Essex district, the election of Mr. Cookson and other Republican triumphs.

Now Democratic state leaders, including Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State committee, are boasting that the election of Senator Sullivan means victory for President Roosevelt and the entire Democratic state ticket in November.

Their arguments are that the Worcester battle was decided on the same issues as are being fought in the state-wide contests. They point out that the Republicans used all their power to swing the election, wishing to hold the advantage they gained when Mr. Cookson won the regular election.

It is well known that the Republicans, certain of victory, were ready to claim everything in sight, but not having won are now quite silent.

As for Mayor-Elect Sullivan, he has been in political life for 11 years. As a member of the State Senate he was a bitter foe of utility companies, being a champion of municipal ownership. His change of service weakens the legislative drive for municipal ownership.

Edgar M. Mills

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Variety program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Hour	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan, songs	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30	Rubinoff; Virginia Rea	News; music; sport briefs	Political talk; music	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Nationwide poll results	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Governor's Office talk
7:30	'Goose Creek Parson': sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Mario Cozzi, baritone		"Band Parade": recording
8:00	"Cavalcade of America": dramatic sketch; music	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:15				Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines"	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	"Symphonietta": recording
8:45				"Symphonietta": recording
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Jeffersonian Democrats: talk, James A. Reed, Missouri	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	'Come On, Let's Sing': Homer Rodeheaver, director	Address, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor		Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:30				Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:45				Mullen Sisters, vocal trio
10:00	"Gang Busters": crime drama with Phillips Lord	Address, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State	"Your Hit Parade": orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, soprano; Songsmiths, quartet	"The Grummits": sketch
10:15				"The Grummits": sketch
10:30	Political speaker	Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloist		Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	Veiled Prophets Ball			Ralph Watkins's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris's Orchestra	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra		Henry Halstead's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30	George Givot's Orchestra	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
11:45	George Givot's Orchestra	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dr. James P. Warbasse, speaking from Cooperative League of U. S. convention, Columbus, Ohio.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Lewis Gannett, "Books."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees: guest soloists.

8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; "Pop" Warner; Tim and Irene; "Today's Hero"; vocal trio; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Harry V. Dougherty presenting Alfred E. Smith.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall"; Bob Burns; guest soloists.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Then and Now": guest soloists; sketch; orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Tenth Anniversary Concert; symphony orchestra, Artur Bodansky, conductor; Helen Traubel, soprano.

Behind the Microphone

Unique, we think, is the Columbia Broadcasting System's idea of having music composed to fit the demands of radio rather than adapting longer classical works or cutting them up and radiocasting them in sections.

This is what Columbia proposes to do in commissioning six prominent composers to write music for the radio, announcement of which was given recently by Deems Taylor, himself a composer, and consultant on music for the network. The six composers commissioned to do works for Columbia are Aaron Copland, Louis Gruenberg, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, Walter Piston and William Grant Still.

Columbia laid no restrictions or demands upon the form or thematic material of the compositions other than suggesting time limits. Thus, Columbia said, if one composer elects to write a symphony, a cantata or an opera, it is not to exceed 40 minutes performance time; if a suite or concerto, its maximum length will be 22 minutes; or if in one movement, between 8 and 14 minutes.

Will Be Played Next Summer

The commissioned works are to be finished by June 1, 1937, and will be performed by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra, probably conducted by Howard Barlow, during the summer of 1937. All six composers accepted their commissions promptly.

One of the first advantages that one sees accruing to cmposers will be an immediate widspread hearing instead of perhaps a single one performed under the auspices of a friendly conductor. Such hearings might serve to popularize the work to a much greater extent so that symphony conductors might be induced to program these works oftener on a basis of their musical interest.

Commenting on the commission, Mr. Taylor said that the "microphone allows the composer to produce orchestral effects that would be impossible in a concert hall. The audience for American music has grown tremendously in the past few years and the commissions will give the radio audience an opportunity to realize the extent which radio has made new instrumental effects and tone colors possible."

WORL Improves Signal

Noticeable improvement in signal strength should be observed by listeners tomorrow when at the beginning of its radiocasting day Station WORL will begin operating with its new vertical radiator mast. This new tower, 310 feet high, is located on the transmitter property on Great Plain Avenue, Needham, near the Wellesley line.

The mast itself is, of course, the radiating section and does not, under old practice, merely support the radiating wire. On top of the tower there will be a short wave antenna for possible future television and facsimilie radiocasting. The mast is painted in alternate bands of orange and white and is lighted by red lights at the top, two-thirds and one-third levels. This is necessary, of course, due to Department of Commerce regulations since the tower is located very close to the radio beam followed by the airline to and from Boston.

William H. Eynon, one of the officials of the Broadcasting Service Organization, owners of WORL, is anxious to know whether listeners notice any improvebent in signal strength and also whether listeners who have never been able tc get the station may now hear it starting tomorrow. The station operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters and is located on the dial between Stations WBZ and WHDH. A. D. A.

Radio Equipment Calls Quick Aid for Animals

Dumb animals which may be in need of immediate attention may now be picked up very quickly by the Angell Memorial of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has made an arrangement with the Brookline police department radio.

A call to either the Brookline police or the M. S. P. C. A. puts a radio announcement on the air from Brookline which is picked up by the radio-equipped ambulance of the M. S. P. C. A. Recently some schoolboys in Dorchester found a cat in need of care and in 30 minutes the animal was in the hands of officials at Longwood avenue.

Maine Praises Citizen Report On Bad Driving

(Continued from Page 9)

nals accounted for the greatest number of Observer Reports with 16 reports definitely charging intoxication and nine operators deemed "apparently unfit."

How Observers Reported

A complete picture of the violations reported by official observers follows:

Passing on curve, 61; passing on hill, 65; passing on curve and hill, 39; excessive and dangerous speed, 99; disregard of traffic signs or signals, 149; driving on wrong side of road, 42; other unsafe operation, 69; intoxication, 16; parked on highway, 19; disregard of pedestrians, 10; tail lamp out, 42; no lights, 5; only one light, 36; operator apparently unfit, 9; miscellaneous, 25; total cards acted upon to Sept. 30, 686.

Viewing the safety campaign as a whole, Maine's statistics show that the 4.1 per cent in motor vehicle fatalities reported on Sept. 1 has been converted into a 7.1 per cent decrease this year over last as of Oct. 1.

Non-occupants of motor vehicles continue to lead occupants of motor vehicles in the number killed while improper driving leads the several causes with 25 per cent of all fatalities being chargeable to this cause alone.

Pedestrians High on List

Pedestrian fatalities were responsible for 23 per cent of all fatalities in the first nine months, to take second place among the causes, with the combined classifications "drunken driving" and "under the influence of liquor" totaling 21 per cent of all fatalities to take third place among the causes to Sept. 30 of this year.

As a result of a study of 1015 accidents in 1935 it was learned that the age group 15 to 19 years was involved in 7.8 per cent o these accidents, the age group 20 to 30 years in 36.7 per cent of the accidents studied and the group 31 to 40 years in 24.6 per cent of the accidents. The group 41 to 50 years was involved in 16.1 per cent, the age group 51 to 60 years in 9.5 per cent of the accidents and the group 61 to 70 years in but 4.4 per cent of the accidents studied. An interesting figure in this connection is that beginning at 60 years of age and upward this entire classification was involved in but 5.4 per cent of the 1015 accidents studied. The classification 66 to 75 years of age and over was involved in but 2.6 per cent of the total injuries under scrutiny.

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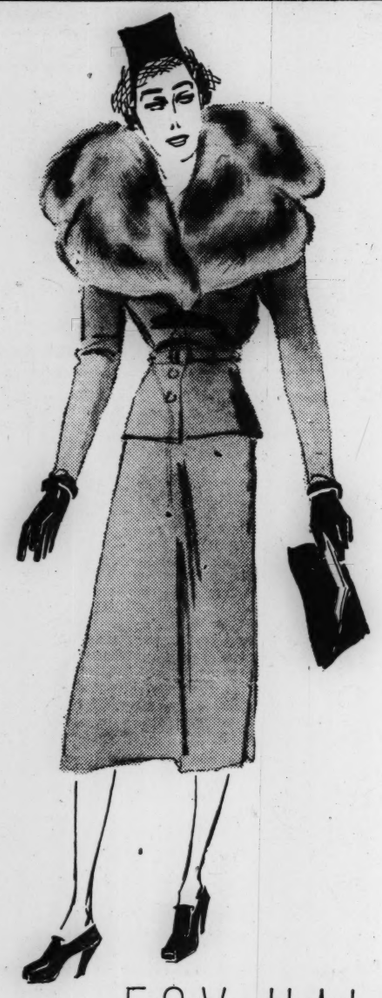
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Chemists Catch Trees on Job Of Sorting Autumnal Colors

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., Oct.—Gay gypsies aswirl tripped merrily into New England some nights ago, to dance among the hills and stir breezes so fragrant anyone can tell there's something in the wind.

King of the tribe is J. Frost, a handsome dashing fellow so debonair the rest of the band is hardly noticed. Even gypsies must have a leader, but Frost gets much more credit for the success of New England's annual performance than he is entitled to. No quarterback ever wins a football game by himself and a Gypsy King can't reign without a court.

Nowhere in the world are there woodland colors like New England, though eastern Asia with a climate almost like ours, and trees that are first cousins to those here, tries very hard to put on a duplicate performance.

The gypsy that Asia leaves off the invitation list is "Quick Change," responsible for turning off summer heat and introducing "Cold Snaps" unexpectedly. A few days ago we weeded the garden in our shirt sleeves, today we work in the woodlot clad in a lumber jacket.

Too Dry or Too Damp

South America too, has a time of year when she'd like to have the color gypsies dance. But "Dry Climate" preceding the festive time is the artist Brazil and the Argentine forget to ask. South America has too much moisture ever to know the joys of New England autumn color. This fact also accounts for the inability of arborists to transplant South American trees in North America.

Dampness, combined with slow seasonal changes, account for the dull russets and hazy yellows of Europe's fall. In this respect, Quick Change and Dry Climate are both missing when curtain time comes overseas. Only in Roumania does a bit of New England color decorate the stage.

Putting on the Rings

"Short Growing Season" wants her share of credit too. Four months is the time allotment for New England trees. Within this range they must put forth their leaves, eat, drink, and do all the work necessary to grow taller and lay down another annual ring of wood.

New England trees have taken a liking to Short Growing Season and don't object to her company at all. When mid-September comes it is time for them to prepare for forced leisure. European trees brought to New England soon learn to appreciate local parties for the color gypsies. It doesn't take them long to learn their parts in the annual carnival. On the other hand, New England things transplanted to Britain and the continent are slow to lose the color changing habit, and sometimes perform admirably for several years.

Food From Inorganic Material

Those who have investigated the technical reasons for color change, already know that old ideas about retreat of chlorophyll away from the leaves back into the cambium regions of branches and trunk, have been discarded as absolutely as precolumbian theories of a flat earth. As a matter of fact, chlorophyll is understood today to be a delicate highly complex chemical substance which acts as a catalytic agent in a chemical process which enables the plant to produce food directly from inorganic substances. Sunlight is the only source of energy. Plants alone have this ability, and without them, animal life would not be possible. In the plant kingdom, this chemical reaction takes the place of digestion processes.

While some chlorophyll is no doubt retained in twigs and branches, by far the greater part of it goes into discard—destroyed by sharp climatic changes.

Water by the Barrel

All during the growing season, trees and shrubs have been drinking through the soil, even fair-sized trees absorbing several barrels of moisture daily. Most of this is given out into the atmosphere through leaf-pores. When fall comes, it is necessary to prepare for Great Drought, a little gypsy who freezes soil moisture and thus prevents growing things from drinking.

During the winter, leaves that would in summer give off moisture are no longer wanted, for as everyone knows, the plant that gives out more moisture than its roots can supply, soon wilts and dies. Winter winds blowing through the leaves would demand more water than could possibly be supplied. Thus fall is a time of the year in which to dispose of such unnecessary adornments.

Coloration is the first step of the process. Every leaf in addition to chlorophyll, contains a certain amount of xanthophyll, a crystalline substance like chlorophyll, but golden yellow instead of green. Carotene is another substance present, ruby-red in color. The fall of the year tells which leaves have yellow and which have red coloring matter. During the summer this is not apparent, because the green, being more plentiful, drowns out the red and yellow. But let the chlorophyll, the most delicate of the organic colors, be destroyed, and the reds and yellows in various mixtures, reign alone.

With Sunlight to Help

Once the chlorophyll is gone, leaves are of no further use to the tree. Only in the presence of chlorophyll can trees efficiently carry on the chemistry of photosynthesis, the process whereby inorganic salts are turned into food in the sunlight.

Devoid of function, there grows a sharp line of demarkation between living twigs and dead leaves, a boundary as distinct as the shore which separates land and sea.

Perhaps tomorrow night October winds will whistle a surly tune on the north-corner drainpipe, thirstily suck whisps of smoke from a wood fire on the hearth, and whip the orange and red maple down in the south pasture. It may rain a bit. Then morning will dawn bright and clear as only October mornings can. The maple with arms akimbo will be as bare as a telephone pole, or the weather vane over the barn.

Japanese Art Treasure Shown at Boston

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Tiger and Bamboos

Now on Exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts. It Is Painted on Paper in Ink and Has Been Lent by the Tokyo Imperial School of Art

Vote Registration Heavy in Boston

REGISTRATION in Boston continues its unprecedented surge as residents stream to the offices of the election commission to record themselves for the coming state and national elections.

Since registration opened Sept. 11, a total of 334,465 men and women have registered in Boston, an increase of 14,733 on the number of votes cast in the recent primaries. Registration for the primaries reached 319,732, a record for a primary election.

Yesterday's registration totaled 2739, with offices busy from 10 o'clock in the morning until the closing hour of 10 at night. Seven more days remain before registration ends at 10 p. m., Oct. 14.

Federation Official Chides Business

(Continued from Page 9)

denly got an attack of conscience. Is it constitutional to be taxed for unemployment compensation? Is it constitutional?

The poor old Constitution which soothes the pocketbook nerves of nice, conscientious, ethical business men! Can you guess the consequences?

"Two firms went to court for conscience sake, not to save their own money of course, but just to protect the Constitution. And lest they lose heart in championing the cause of virtue, some kind souls spontaneously hurried in with strangely identical pieces of legal paper, to share their brave battle. And others, who do not publicly go to court, pay 'under protest.'

Learning Lesson

"Well, what does business expect workers to do now? Should we give three cheers and wait for conscience to feed us when the next lay-off comes? We thought employers and employees were marching side by side for the common good, paying side by side for the preservation of the independence of the American working man and woman. We who had seen pauperism, and grudging public assistance, through four long years of Hooverizing, we were glad to earn protection, to pay for unemployment benefits. We thought business would profit just as much as ourselves. We were sure that four long years had taught them a lesson.

"The fifteenth of September taught me a different lesson and it taught our people a different lesson. That is why I stand here today and tell you business men that the labor outlook today is one of disillusionment, of disgust, of active resentment.

Working Together and Apart

"I have sat with committees for Associated Industries and the New England Council. I honestly believe employers and employees have far more in common than they have in opposition. Together we repealed the machinery tax and suspended the 6 o'clock closing for textiles. Together we seemed to agree on the Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance act. In each instance Labor kept faith in unemployment insurance, employers did not!

Scheme for Benefits

"I also want to say something about old age benefits. Under the Social Security program, employers and employees in commerce and industry will start paying in January at the rate of 16 per cent each on pay roll or income. By 1949, the rate will be 3 per cent. It is a gradual process. In 1942, some workers will become eligible for benefits. From that time on, workers will have the chance to retire at 65 or after and receive as a matter of right monthly benefits from $10 to $85."

The program will bring three desirable results, Mr. Watt said. It will relieve the labor market of a large number of older men and women, most of whom are on a sharp downhill slant so far as wages are concerned. To that degree, it will open the way for younger workers to get jobs at steadier wages. It will provide a stored up purchasing power for the retired workers, so that they may utilize the fruits of production, thereby sustaining business for merchant, manufacturer and their employees. Still more on this point, he said:

"That is a sane, sensible, efficient program of national thrift. If modern machinery and modern methods wear out workers long before they become physically aged, it seems only fair that the charge should be levied against current production, just as any owner provides for depreciation on machinery.

Workman Shares

"It is utterly American, utterly conservative, utterly sensible. It is simply paying ahead for tomorrow's pension. The workman shares the cost. In fact, he may possibly bear almost all of it when you realize that the cost will probably come from his wages or the prices he pays as consumer. I personally believe the employer will not be able to pass it all along to consumer or to take it all out of employees. But even if it does come chiefly from employees, what is wrong with their being granted the privilege of buying for themselves from Uncle Sam an assured income for their old age?"

Changes in Japanese Exhibit Reveal New Art at Museum

What really amounts to a second great exhibition of art on loan from Japan opened yesterday with the changes made in the display at the Museum of Fine Arts. The sculptures, which do not suffer from long exposure to the light, remain the same. Certain paintings, however, have been taken down, and replaced by others equally valuable which have not been shown previously.

Tsunetaka's twelfth - century painting of the imperial palace in Kyoto is one of the rare examples of an early kakemono, now to be seen. It is of the later Fujiwara period, during the time when Japan was cut off from intercourse with China. Sesshu, who made a trip to China in the fifteenth century, and returned paying tribute to his Japanese masters, is represented by a beautiful ink painting of waves breaking against rocks.

Motonobu Works Shown

Of the Kano School, the works of Kano Motonobu, of the late fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries, and works of his followers are shown. The pair of screens entitled "Tethered Horses" are attributed to Motonobu. The dramatic ink painting of "Tiger and Bamboos" is the work of Sesson, a follower of Sesshu, who at times rose almost to the height of his master.

Korin, the most famous screen painter of the seventeenth century, is represented by decorative paintings of cranes, while Eitoku's brilliant screens showing clothes hung on lacquered frames are included in the second showing. There are ornamental screens of irises by Shiko; "Fishing Boat on a Dark Night" by Buson, a triptych of Kwannon with a dragon on one side and a tiger on the other, by Tannyu, and numerous other paintings of importance.

Legends Unrolled

Scroll paintings illustrating stories and legends are being unrolled week by week so the visitor may follow the whole narrative. There will be additional slight changes from time to time until the close of the exhibition on Oct. 25.

Since the Japanese exhibition opened Sept. 11, the attendance total has reached well over the 60,000 mark. Many visitors have come 3000 miles especially to see this display. During the past week end a number of Boston hotels and homes were crowded with those who had arranged to be in the city in time to see both the first installation and the second.

Soil Act Is Hit At Textile Meeting

(Continued from Page 9)

incumbent. A new secretary-treasurer will be chosen later by the association's board of government.

Other officers were elected as follows: W. F. Staples, treasurer of the Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn., and C. F. Broughton, treasurer of the Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford, Mass., vice-presidents; directors for three years: Henry G. Nichols, president of the Otis Company, Ware, Mass.; Lincoln Bayles, assistant treasurer of the Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.; Ralph C. Perkins, treasurer of the Pilgrim Mills, Fall River, Mass.; George V. Meehan, treasurer of the Grosvenordale Mills Company, North Grosvenordale, Conn.; Samuel Powel of the Lonsdale Company, Providence, R. I. Seabury Stanton, treasurer of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, was elected for one year.

The association by resolution asked the National Administration to "consider further relief to prevent increased unemployment among textile workers in this country" because of Japanese competition.

A second resolution opposed operation of a third shift of productive machinery.

A third urged "the Congress of the United States be petitioned to revise the revenue act of 1936, eliminating the uneconomic principles introduced into this act with the enactment of new provisions based on sound methods of taxation that will not prevent the accumulation of reserves so necessary for the conduct of business and continuing employment."

The resolution also asserted that title three of the act was "based on a false premise and is a direct attempt to recover taxes under a law held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court."

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Listed Stock Quotations •

New Highs in Stocks Attract Profit-Taking; Trading Heavy

• Commodity and Money Markets

After New Highs Realizing Causes Irregular Trend

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Inspired by the continued bright economic picture, the stock market today pushed into new high territory for the past five years.

Industrials and utilities led the vigorous foray, with gains of fractions to around 2 points. At times the ticker tape fell behind floor transactions.

The pace slowed in frequent profit-taking intervals.

Transfers approximated 2,700,000 shares.

Utilities Heavily Bought

In a number of instances extreme advances were shaded or canceled but among better share performers were North American, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Columbia Gas, American Power & Light, United Corp., Electric Power & Light, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Woolworth, American Telephone, Western Union, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Goodyear, Allied Chemical, Goodrich, Southern Pacific, Certain-Teed, Greyhound Corp., Fajardo Sugar and Briggs Mfg.

In a restricted groove were General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, National Distillers, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Anaconda and Kennecott. Down about a point each were Santa Fe, Celanese, Deere and American Chain.

Packard was one of the liveliest of the day, one block of 17,800 shares changing hands at a fractional gain.

Yellow Truck and Greyhound Corp. leaned forward when the latter placed a sizable order for buses with the General Motors Truck Co. General Motors holds a controlling interest in Yellow Truck.

Sterling again pointed lower in foreign exchange transactions. The decline was attributed partly to renewed purchases of American securities by London as well as the repatriation of funds from the British metropolis by the former gold bloc countries. French francs were also down moderately.

Bond Prices Rise

Fresh buying came into the listed bond market today and advanced prices along a broad front.

Demand centered on medium-priced rails and industrials, lifting many fractions to more than a point. The bright business picture encouraged buyers to pick up lower ratings for better yields, investment circles said.

With rail traffic running at the highest levels since 1930, carrier loans were favorites. Sizable gains were recorded for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s, St. Paul 5s and Rock Island general 4s.

Industrials prominent on the advance included Allis Chalmers 4s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Studebaker 6s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

High-priced issues generally held to a narrow path. Treasury loans for the most part were off slightly in a quiet market.

Foreign dollar bonds also were neglected as buyers concentrated on domestic issues situated to benefit from further business recovery.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.89	$4.90½	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅛	4.90¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0467½	.0468	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2305	.2300	.3867
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526	.0891
Germany—mark	.4026	.4023	.4033
Holland—florin	.5310	.5300	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2525	.2532	.4537
Norway—krone	.2461	.2468	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2186	.2193	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'vla—crown	.0414	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3265	.3273	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0595	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0515	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2475	.2510	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5400	.5400	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2864	.2867	.8440
India—rupee	.3701	.3710	.6180
Java—florin	.5340	.5325	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950	.2950	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5062	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5010	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	49¼	51½	First, N Y	2110	2125
City	43⅝	45¼	Manhattan	32¾	35
Commercial	193	198	Public	50¼	53
Fifth Av	975	1000	Tr'd'm'n (P)	227	235

New York Trust Company Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	69¼	72	Guaranty	356	360
Banca C I	105	115	Irving	15⅞	18
Bk NY&T	495	510	Kings Co	1700	1730
Bronx	9	11	Law	52	57
Brooklyn	119	124	Law Tle&G	¼	1
C H'nov'r	133¼	136	Lawyers Title	50¼	52½
Chemical	65¼	68	New York	143	147
Empire	26½	29	Title Guar	10⅝	12½
Fulton	250	265	Unit States	1920	2005

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	513/4	53½	Merchants	425	
N Shawmut	30¾	33	Second Nat	157	162

Chicago Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Am N Bk T	215	225	First Nat	287	292
Cent Repub	18	21	Harris T&S	492	494
C Ill Bk	150½	154½	Northern Tr	830	845

Insurance Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	51¼	53	Home	37⅛	39
Hartford	72⅛	75	North River	26¾	28½
Am Alliance	24¼	27	Spgfld Fire	132	135
Gt American	27⅞	30	U S Fire	56	58

Air Lines Consider Fare Cuts

NEW YORK (AP)—Negotiations are now going on between officials of United Air Lines and American Air Lines, financial circles said, to decided whether the two lines will follow the recently announced winter passenger fair reductions by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

Newsprint Price Up in West

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Zellerbach Corporation, paper manufacturer with headquarters at San Francisco, has raised the contract price for newsprint to $42.50 a ton for 1937, a gain of $1.50 a ton over the 1936 price and the same as was announced recently by eastern mills.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 7	Last Oct. 6
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3f)	65½	63¾	65½	63½
14¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	38½	35½	38⅜	36¾
32⅞	22½	Addressograph (.60)	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
21⅛	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1f)	77	76⅞	77	76
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3¾	3¼	3½	3⅜
17⅛	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	16½	16	16⅝	16⅝
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	4¼
47½	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	49	48¼	49	48½
47¼	13½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	48¾	48	48¾	48
47¾	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	49	48¾	49	48
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	43½
40⅜	26½	Allegheny Steel (1f)	38½	37⅞	37⅞	38⅛
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	237	237	237	236
29	23	Allied Mills ½b)	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	28⅛
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13¾	13	13⅜	12⅞
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82½	82½	82½	82½
64	35⅜	Allis-Chalmers (1½)	64⅝	62½	63¼	64
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25⅜	25	25	25½
5⅝	2	Amal Leather	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
58¾	34	Amal Ldhr pf (2g)	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅝
125½	75	Amerada (2)	100	100	100	104
66½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	68¾	68	69	67
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44¾	43¾	44	43⅝
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	62	62	62	63
138¼	124	Am Br S&F pf (5¼)	134	134	134	134
137½	115⅜	Am Can (4f)	134⅞	123¾	123¾	124
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	167	167	167	
52⅝	30	Am Car & Fdry	53½	52	52½	52
63	31	Am Chain	61⅝	60	60¼	62
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
32⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	28	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29	27½	28¼	27¾
101	89	Am Crystal Cug 1pf (6)	99⅞	99¾	99¾	99⅝
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¾	4⅝	4½	4⅝
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	7⅛
48⅞	29¾	Am & For Pow pf (7)	49¼	46¾	46¾	48½
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6	39	37¾	37¾	39
19¼	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18½
21⅛	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20	19¾	19⅞	20
8⅜	5¼	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36	34½	34½	34½
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48½	48	48½	48¾
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	18¼	18	18⅜	17⅝
13¾	9⅝	Am nternational	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13
38½	23½	Am Locomotive	38¾	37¾	38	38½
105	66	Am Loco pf	101½	101½	101½	103
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23¾	22	23	21⅞
15	10	Am Mech & Met (.40b)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
40	27	Am Metal	41⅝	40¼	41	40
14¾	7½	Am Power & Lt	13	12½	12½	12
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	81
74½	36¾	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71½	69¾	70¾	69⅞
74½	36⅝	Am P&L pf (5)	71⅝	69¾	70¾	64¾
39⅝	26	Am Safety Razor n (2)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	32⅜	31⅜	31⅞	31⅞
36¾	25⅞	Am Shipbuilding (2)	24	23½	23⅝	23⅝
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	25	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
91¼	56¾	Am Smelt & Reg (2)	87⅞	87	87	88
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106	106	106	106
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	60½	60¾	60½	60¼
44⅞	20½	Am Steel Fdries	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¾
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25½
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56⅞	56½	56⅞	56⅛
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	140	140	140	
26⅜	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	24	23¾	23¾	24⅛
179⅞	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	178½	177¾	177¾	178½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101	100¼	101	101
15⅜	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15½	15	15	15
108¾	92¾	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	26⅞	25¾	25½	25½
11½	7⅝	Am Wat Ipf (6)	106	106	106	
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
2	¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	58¾	57½	57½	57⅞
10	4⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
7¾	3½	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¾	8	8	8¼
41¼	28	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
77¼	35	Anaconda Co (1)	41½	40⅜	40¾	41⅛
26¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (7)	77¼	77¼	77½	76⅝
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
3⅜	3	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107½	107½	107½	
50	37	A P W Paper	4½	4	4	4
110½	105½	Archer Daniels (1½b)	40¾	40¼	40¼	40⅝
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Del pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
8¾	6¾	Armour Ill	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
49⅞	47¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	51	50	50	50
15	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	57¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
22¼	8⅜	Arnold Constable (¾)	14¾	14	14	14
22	12⅝	Artloom Corp	16½	16	16½	16⅜
51½	36	Asso Dry Goods	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	20½
88¾	59	Asso Oil (¾b)	41	41	41	41
106⅜	90¾	Atchison T&SF (2e)	83½	81	81¾	82½
44⅜	21⅝	Atchison pf (5)	105	101½	103	104
20½	11	Atl Coast Line	43⅞	42½	42⅜	42⅞
45⅞	13½	Atl Gulf & WI	28¼	26⅝	26⅝	28¼
35½	26⅜	Atl Gulf & WI pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	46½
73	48	Atl Refining (1)	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
126½	112	Atlas Powder (2f)	70	69½	70	69¼
30⅛	14	Atlas Powder pf (6)	124½	124½	124½	124½
54¼	26¾	Atlas Tack	18	17	18	16⅞
10⅛	5⅜	Aubrn'Auto	35¼	33⅞	34½	33⅞
7¾	4⅜	Austin Nichols	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
		Aviation Corp Del	5⅝	5½	5½	5½

—B—

67⅛	21⅞	Baldwin Loco (h)	37⅛	31½	37⅛	33¼
62	29½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	61	61	61	61
26¾	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	26½	25⅞	26	26¼
40¾	21	Balt & Ohio pf	41¼	40¾	40¾	40⅞
33	23¼	Balt Asd (h)	35⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45⅛	45⅛	45	45
61¾	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	61	60	60	60¾
22	13¼	Barker Bros	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
109	82¼	Barker Bros pf	107	107¾	107¾	108½
20	16¾	Barnsdall A (.80)	19¾	18⅞	19⅜	18⅞
26	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18⅜	18	18	18½
97	85	Beatrice Cream (1)	23½	23	23	23
16¼	13½	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
32	21⅝	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
24½	20	Bendix Aviation (1)	32¾	31½	31⅝	32
62	48	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	25⅞	24½	24⅝	25
72⅞	45¾	Best & Co (2f)	60¾	60⅜	60⅝	60⅝
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel	74¾	73	73¼	73¼
48	23	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
20¼	14½	Bigelow Sanford (1)	47½	47½	47½	48½
113	109¾	Blaw Knox (.60)	19⅜	18½	18⅝	19
106	77¼	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
31¼	16⅞	Blumenthal pf	107	106	106	106
63⅛	41	Boeing Airplane	30⅝	29	29½	30
45	39	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47½	46¾	46¾	47
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	42¾	42	42	42
63⅛	64	Borg Warner (3f)	27½	27¼	27½	27½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	82⅛	81½	81½	81½
28¼	18	Botany A pf (h)	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
12⅜	6	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅜	10½	Briggs Mfg (2f)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
69	48½	Briggs & Strat (3)	63¼	62½	62½	62⅝
54½	34	Bristol Myers (2f)	54½	54	54½	
44¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¾
57¼	48¼	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅝
145	129	Brooklyn Queens	56⅞	56½	56⅞	56⅛
26⅜	20¾	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39	38½	38½	39
179⅞	149½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50⅞	49¾	50⅞	49¾
104	88½	Brown Shoe (3)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
15⅜	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	16⅛	15¾	16	16⅜
19⅜	11⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
9	7	Budd Mfg	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12⅛
108¾	92¾	Budd Mfg pf	92½	90¼	90½	92¾
11½	7⅝	Budd Rts 2pf	⅞	¾	¾	¾
70¾	52¾	Budd Wheel	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
2	¾	Bullard (½b)	29⅝	29	29	28⅞
10	4⅛	Bulova Watch	33½	32¾	32¾	33
7¾	3½	Burroughs Add (.60f)	47⅞	46½	46½	47½
24	13	Bush Term (h)	14¾	14	14	14
6⅝	2⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	5½	5¾	5½	5¼
46⅛	23¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
25⅝	15½	Byers	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
31	22	Byers pf	25⅝	23½	24	24¼
		Byron Jackson (1f)	82½	80	80½	80½

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39	39	39	39¼
17⅜	5⅜	Callahan Z & L	14	13	13⅛	13⅛
14	6	Calumet & Mecha (½b)	40¼	39	39⅜	39⅝
20¼	10⅜	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝
16	10⅜	Canada Dry	37⅜	36¾	36¾	37½
52	37	Canadian Pacific	20¼	19¾	19⅝	20¼
109	83½	Cannon Mills (2)	14⅝	14	14	14½
22	13¼	Capital Adm pf (3)	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	52	51½	51½	52
186	92½	Case Thresh	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	167	162	162	164½
83	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	132	132	132	
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	84¼	83½	83½	82¼
32	19	Celotex Co	27½	26¼	26⅝	27½
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	31¾	31	31	31⅜
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	84¼	84½	84¼	84
57	35	Central RR of NJ	29½	29	29	29
9¾	6½	Century Ribbon	48	46	46	47
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	108½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	56	55¼	55¼	56
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	71	68¾	71	68
57½	27	Certain-Teed pf (6)	22½	22½	22½	22½
22⅝	19	Champion P & P (1)	104½	101	101¼	101
69¼	49	Champion P pf (6)	104½	104½	104½	104½
87½	59	Checker Cab Mfg	70⅜	51	70⅜	70⅜
70⅜	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	88	87¼	87¼	87¼
3¼	1¼	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	70¾	70¼	70¼	70¾
6¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill (f)	2	2	2	2
2⅝	1½	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	1	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1¾	1¾	2
12	6	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10½	10¼	10½	10¾
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Ind & Lf pf (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2⅞	1½	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	30½	29¾	30½	29½
57⅛	27⅞	Chi Mil & StP (h)	2	2	2	2
47⅜	21½	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅞	4½	4½	4¾
12⅜	6¾	Chi & Nwestern (h)	33¾	32½	32½	33⅜
20½	12½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10½	10	10	10
60	40¾	Chi Pneu Tool	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
3	1½	Chi Pneu Tool pf	59¾	59¼	59½	58½
8	3½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
31¾	19¾	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¼	6	6	6
30¼	17⅜	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
11⅞	4⅜	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	32⅜	30⅞	30⅞	31¼
		Chickasha Cot O	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
		Childs Company	10⅝	8⅞	10	9⅞
		Chrysler (6½b)	128⅛	126½	126½	126½
		Chy Ice & Fuel (2)	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
		City Stores	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
		Clark Equipment (1.20)	38	36¾	36¾	37½
		Cleve Graph Br (2)	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	40
		Cluett Peabody (1)	63	63	63	63½
		Coca Cola (2)	121¾	121	121¾	121¾
		Colg-Palm-P (½)	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
		Colg-Palm P pf (6)	104½	104⅛	104½	
		Collins&Aikman (2f)	60	58	59	59¾
		Colonial Beac Oil	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
		Colo F & Ir (n)	28⅛	28⅛	28½	28½
		Colo F & Ir (h)	39¼	38½	38½	38⅜
		Colo F&I pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
		Colo & Southern	35⅝	34	34¼	35½
		Colo & So 1 pf	29	29	29	29¼
		Columbia Gas (.20e)	34½	34⅛	34¼	34
		Columbia G pf A (6)	20⅞	10½	20¼	19⅝
		Columbia G pf B (5)	108½	108⅝	108½	
		Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	101¼	100	101¼	100
		Columbia P pf vtc (1f)	40¼	40	40	40½
		Columbian C vac (4f)	47⅞	46	46	46
		Comm Credit (4f)	131	129½	129½	130¼
		Comm Credit pf (6¼)	71½	71	71⅜	71⅜
		Comm Inv Tr (4)	119	118¾	118¾	119
		Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	84¾	84	84	84½
		Comm Solvents (.80)	126½	126	126	
		Comwlth & So	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
		Comwlth & S pf (3)	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
		Conde Nast Pub	74¾	71	72¾	71⅝
		Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	8½	7¾	8¼	8⅛
		Congress Cigar (2c)	34¾	34	34¾	34
		Conn Rv & Lt pf	22¼	22	22¼	22
		Consol Cigar	15½	15½	15½	
		Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅜
		Consol Cigar pf (7)	84	84	84	83
		Consol Coal vtc	73¼	73¼	73½	73
		Consol Coal pf vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅜
		Consol Film Ind	18¼	18½	18½	18¼
		Consol Film I pf (g)	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
		Consol Ed N Y (2)	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
		Consol Ed N Y pf (5)	44½	43⅜	44¾	43⅝
		Consol Laundries	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜
		Consol Oil (.60f)	8¼	8⅛	8½	8⅜

—D—

18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	17½	17½	17½	17¾
89¼	52	Deere & Co	94⅞	91½	91½	93⅝
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30½	30¼	30½	30¼
26¼	19½	Deisel W G 1 (1f)	34¼	24	24	24⅝
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	51½	50½	50½	51⅜
23½	14⅛	Del Lack & W	40½	39¼	39¾	39¾
40½	32½	Diamond Match (1½f)	31	30⅞	31	31
43	38	Diamond M pf (1¾f)	38½	38½	38½	38½
21	19½	Dixie Vortex (1½)	19	19	19	
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¾	22¾	22½	22⅝
41⅜	27¾	Dome Mines (2f)	54¾	52¾	53	54¼
11⅞	7⅝	Dominion Stores	82½	80¾		
82½	80¾	Douglas A	46½	29	45¾	45¾
46½	29	Dresser A (1¾g)	25¼	13	24¾	24¾
25¼	13	Dressar A	¾	⅝	¾	¾
¾	⅝	Dunhill Inter	167¾	133	24	24
133½	129	du Pont de Nem (3.00f)	167¾	166	166¼	165½
		du Pont deb (6)	133	131½	131½	130¾

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
39⅝	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	39	38½	38½	39
13½	5¾	Elfingon Radio	46¾	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
46⅞	30¾	Elec Autolite (3b)	114	110¼	113	113
114	110¼	Elec AutoL pf (7)	173½	170	170	170
173½	168	Elec Boat	102½	67½	67½	68
87¼	67½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	99½	96½	98½	99½
34⅝	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	71⅞	70½	70½	71⅝
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	31¾	21¾	21½	21½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	41	39¾	40¾	39¾
38½	28¼	Cont Oil (1†)	34	33	34	33¾
48	27	Cont Steel (2)	35	34	34	34¾
69	55	Corn Exchange (3)	68½	65¾	66½	65¾
83½	63¾	Corn Products (3)	71¾	70½	70½	71¼

Business and Industry

September Building Activity in South Highest Since 1927

Commerce and Finance

Taxpayer Cheered As Australia Cuts Depression Levies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — Taxpayers received pleasant surprises for the first time for many years when the State budget was presented to Parliament by the Premier (Mr. Dunstan) recently. So consistent has been the improvement in trade and its effect on government revenue, that he was able to announce direct taxation cuts totaling £280,000 a year, the full restoration of salary reductions in the civil service, and other benefits and concessions amounting in all to £728,000.

Balanced Budget in Sight

Victoria greeted Mr. Dunstan's first budget with a chorus of approval. The 1935-36 financial year began with an estimated deficit many times greater than the £115,000 by which the Premier just failed to balance his accounts. Next year, he has rather cautiously said, he expects to be £110,000 short, but it seems certain that the long-sought goal of budgetary equilibrium is at last in sight.

Although the gesture to taxpayers this year is rather reserved, unemployment in Victoria is back to the pre-depression level, and more generous relief will no doubt be given in the Country Party Government's second budget.

For a start the land super tax of 5 per cent is to be discontinued. There will be an all-round reduction in unemployment relief taxation of 10 per cent. Many hoped for a much larger concession here, but the Premier has added point to the oft-quoted remark that once a tax is applied, there are few more difficult things in the world than to have it removed.

Stock Tax Criticized

This is borne out by his appropriation of £100,000 from this tax this year to assist the financing of hospitals. There is too much in the fund for unemployment relief purposes, and now taxpayers are fearing that this levy on wages and salaries will become a permanent charge to finance hospitals. Some such system of finance has been badly needed for many years, and it will be a big temptation for the Government not to make use of the machinery for collection already in existence.

While there was rejoicing among civil servants at the restoration of salaries and pension rights, business men were critical of the intention to impose a tax of 6d. for every £10 worth of shares sold, except those in mining companies. At first glance this would not appear to be serious, but the stock exchange hastened to point out that investment would be driven from Melbourne, the present monetary center of Australia. There has been a marked buoyancy on the investment market for some time, and anything that might tend to destroy it and drive money to other states is not taken lightly by commercial and industrial leaders.

Retail Advertising Tops '35 by 6.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Volume of advertising placed in newspapers for the week ended Sept. 26 by retailers in 67 major American cities was 6.4 per cent greater than the like week of 1935, according to Advertising Age.

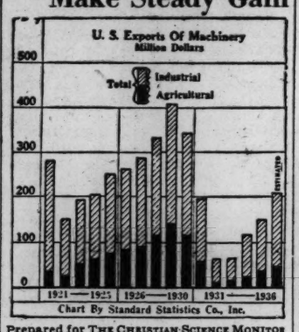
In the 67 measured cities, a total of 18,745,748 lines of retail advertising was placed during that week, a gain of 1,135,809 lines over the 1935 figure.

For the year to date, retail advertising in these 67 cities has totaled 649,941,918 lines, the publication reports, compared with 614,287,333 lines in 1935. This is a gain of 35,654,585 lines, or 5.8 per cent.

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2347 WASHINGTON STREET ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

Machinery Exports Make Steady Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXPORTS of industrial and agricultural machinery are traced on the chart for the past sixteen years. Totals are now only slightly under the average for 1921-1925.

Bell Telephones Show Record Gain During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a net gain of 129,000 telephones in the Bell System during September, compared with a gain of 92,100 a year ago, according to a system report.

In August the rise was 68,000 telephones, against 27,200. An upturn of 225,600 stations was made in the third quarter of the year, compared with one of 96,500 in the same period last year. For the nine months ended on Sept. 30, the net gain was 610,300 stations, against 298,400 in the same period of 1935.

The gain in September was the largest for a month in the history of the Bell System, excluding purchases. It was 30,000 higher than the previous record month, October, 1928. The gain in the quarter was the heaviest for the third three months of any year and the largest for any quarter since the first three months of 1929, which included certain additions through purchase.

An upturn of 300,000 telephones in the final quarter would make 1936 the banner year, as the record is 910,000 telephones added in 1927, a year which included large additions of stations through purchase.

The Wisconsin Telephone Company reports a net gain of 3105 stations in September, against an increase of 2192 a year earlier. For nine months the rise was 12,572 stations, against 6875 in the 1935 period.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company reports a rise of 2546 telephones in September, compared with 1609 a year before. For nine months the increase was 13,150 stations, compared with 5355 in the 1935 period.

Steel Firms Have Largest Unfilled Orders Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel companies enter the final quarter of the year with the largest unfilled orders since 1929, Iron Age said in its weekly review of the industry.

"In one respect," the trade journal says, "the situation is more favorable than in that boom period because present commitments do not include the speculative purchases that then existed. Heavy ordering in the past week has brought another increase in steel ingot output to 75½ per cent, a new top for the year.

"While ingot production in September declined slightly from August, the total for nine months of 33,605,304 gross tons indicates a 1936 output of fully 46,000,000 tons, which would be about 85 per cent of 1929.

"As the automobile industry moves toward higher production of new models its requirements will increase. The farm implement industry has all but forgotten the drought and is proceeding toward increased output. Railroad buying of equipment and track supplies is on the upgrade. Of major consumers of steel, only building construction shows a pronounced lag."

Scrap markets are in a waiting position, the review states, with prices tending toward weakness in some districts. Pig iron producers have booked fairly large tonnages for fourth quarter. The continued scarcity of coke may force an advance in pig iron prices before the end of the quarter.

Power Output Holds Close to RecentPeak

Actual production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute amounted to 2,169,442,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .6 of 1 per cent over 2,157,278,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and a gain of 16.4 per cent over output of 1,863,480,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

The increase over the preceding week was slightly more than seasonally expected. All major geographical regions participated in the upturn.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Southern States Construction Is Highest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE—The value of construction contracts awarded in the southern states has climbed to $656,722,000 during nine months of marked building activity, a figure greater than the totals for any similar period within the last decade, except in 1930, when extensive gas pipeline construction swelled the figure to an all-time record, according to a survey by Manufacturers Record.

The yearly total of any year of the last five is less than the awards made so far this year, the report continues, and the September total of $79,258,000 exceeds any total of the same month since 1927.

Home Building High

The noteworthy feature of the month was that general building has held its own and was surpassed only by activity in July. Residential work awarded in September reached $7,200,000. This level was below the high for the year in July, when important federal housing awards were made, but was far above any of the other months not only of this year, but of several years back. Apartment and hotel construction showed signs of revival with a valuation somewhat under the peak attained in April.

Industrial awards continued in the higher ranks that have prevailed during this year and in September more than exceeded the mark reached by this month during the past five years. Total for the year up to this time is $177,702,000.

Awards for improvement of sewers and for increasing the water supply of many southern communities were greater than during any month since January. The Public Works Administration is again active in allotting funds, the first of which were assigned early in September, and expectations for an increase in this type of work were strongly fortified by proposed sewer and water projects valued at $16,924,000.

Road Building

Roads and bridges for which contracts have been let in the past nine months are valued at $182,462,000. September's total for this class of construction amounted to $18,394,000. While this total is below the figures for most of the months of this year except May and June, the proposed work estimated at $35,652,000 forecasts its continuation for the balance of the year.

Government building construction awards were higher in September than in August. Starting the year with an accelerated pace, this type of work dipped in March, May, June and August, with proposed projects in September estimated at $28,457,000 indicating a strengthening in the immediate future.

Southern Construction Activity First Nine Months, 1936

	Contracts Awarded	Contracts to be Awarded
General Building—		
Apts. and hotels	$22,591,000	$18,001,000
Assn. & Fraternal	820,000	2,783,000
Bank and office	3,198,000	3,606,000
Churches	2,793,000	11,320,000
Dwellings	46,188,000	18,100,000
Stores	15,732,000	18,871,000
	$91,322,000	$82,683,000
Public Buildings—		
City, county, government and state	$96,367,000	$173,829,000
Schools	40,352,000	72,508,000
	$136,719,000	$246,337,000
Rds., Sts. & Pav.	182,402,000	$275,280,000
Industrial and Engineering Projects—		
Drainage, dredging and irrigation	$19,011,000	$108,122,000
Fill. sta., garages, etc	3,937,000	5,336,000
Industrial plants	177,702,000	344,643,000
Levees, revetments, seawalls, dikes, etc.	12,926,000	24,124,000
Sewers, drainage and waterworks	32,103,000	77,121,000
	$245,679,000	$559,356,000
Totals	$656,722,000	$1,163,656,000

Crude Oil Output Declines in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of crude oil in the United States last week averaged 2,987,800 barrels a day, compared with 3,030,050 barrels the week before, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Output was 128,800 barrels more than the daily averaged of 2,864,000 calculated by the Bureau of Mines for September. The chief change was a decline of 33,050 barrels in the daily average output of Oklahoma.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, in the United States at the end of last week were 57,610,000 barrels, compared with 56,472,000 at the close of the previous week, an increase of 1,138,000. From figures of the Bureau of Mines for Sept. 30, last year, the institute estimates that motor fuel stocks on Oct. 3, 1935, were about 51,185,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries last week increased 310,000 barrels to 31,221,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were up 785,000 to 20,001,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks gained 43,000 barrels to 6,388,000.

Canadian Co-operatives Report Steady Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Co-operative societies survived the depression period in Canada better than private trade organizations, according to the report presented at the annual convention of the Co-operative Union of Canada held here recently, which said that substantial advantages have accrued to the members of co-operative societies, which would have been lost to them altogether had they not been organized.

A steady increase in size was noted, and aggregate sales for 1935 of the 36 retail societies affiliated with the union were $3,876,195, a net increase over the preceding year of $512,148.

Insurance Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

President Wants Continuance Of Right to Devalue Dollar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Power to devalue the dollar should remain in the hands of the American executive, President Roosevelt told his press conference late yesterday. His statement was an indication—confirmatory of other hints from government sources—that the pound and the dollar may not yet be in final balance, and that the President will ask for continuation of the devaluation emergency powers which will expire next Jan. 30. Under their terms, he could cut the dollar by an additional 9.06 cents.

As far as the United States is concerned, the present relation of the pound and the dollar is satisfactory. Sterling had slumped today to $4.89¾. This is a drop from around $5.06 on Sept. 23. While the Treasury authorities here do not particularly welcome this decline of a few points, their position has been that the old and traditional parity between dollar and pound of $4.87 was not far wrong.

However, intimations from London have been that the official British preference leaned toward $4.40 to $4.50, which would involve a greater devaluation of the pound than the dollar has experienced, and would theoretically at least retain for Great Britain a certain advantage in competitive markets. The British contention is that the post-war pound was overvalued at $4.87. During the London economic conference, the official British position was for a pound somewhere around $4.

Seen Aimed at Sterling Cut

Retention of the American President's power to cut the dollar by 9.06 cents further would almost exactly balance a possible cut of sterling to $4.40. This picture of currency rivalry between the United States and Great Britain, while frankly admitted to be existent by monetary authorities here, does not particularly disturb them, nor is it marked by acerbity or any strain in Anglo-American relations. It is simply that the two governments have different views on the proper balance between their currencies, and a compromise must be reached. Already much progress has been made toward a compromise in recent months and years.

President Roosevelt did not say, and in response to questioning would not agree, that his desire to retain power to devalue the dollar was to protect from a further devaluation of the pound. He did say that in order to retain what he described as the United States' principal purpose, its domestic values, there should be in the Government emergency powers to prevent a destruction of domestic values through unexpected action by another nation or nations.

Thinks Power Needed

He weighed his words with extreme care in making this statement. Apparently he believes that the Executive—whether himself or another—should retain authority to meet some sudden currency move or debacle from abroad. Before the power was vested in Mr. Roosevelt, devaluation of the currency was a joint Executive-Congressional job. A special session of Congress would therefore be required to meet some sudden emergency, and action might not be possible in time to prevent serious damage to the dollar and American monetary or economic interests.

The Republican platform, adopted at Cleveland, pledges Governor Landon and the party to repeal the authority which President Roosevelt urged should be continued. It says: "We oppose further devaluation of the dollar. We will restore to Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the Executive." (A copy of the platform annotated by this reporter at the Cleveland convention reads at this point: "Applause—much applause.")

Evidently President Roosevelt regards the power of further currency devaluation as a necessary weapon in forthcoming negotiations looking toward stabilization of the world currencies. This authority would have expired on Jan. 30 of this year had it not been extended for one year by executive order of Jan. 10. President Roosevelt cited continuation of the emergency of 1934, in world finance, as a reason for extending his authority.

Authority Three Years Old

The discretionary authority is now three years old. It was an innovation in American government. Under its exercise, which cut the dollar to 59.06 cents on Jan. 30, 1934, President Roosevelt produced a "mark-up" in dollar reserves of $2,800,000,000, of which $2,000,000,000 has been used as a stabilization fund.

This sum, according to Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of treasury, should be continued as long as monetary uncertainties prevail. His statements, together with President Roosevelt's analysis yesterday, lead to the conclusion that the Administration firmly believes in vesting power over the dollar in the executive, at least when there is any sort of money uncertainty prevalent in the world.

But to allay any alarms that he intends to devalue the dollar at any early date, President Roosevelt implied that only a money cataclysm would lead to such action now. The authority would only be used, he said, in the event of some world convulsion.

When it was pointed out to President Roosevelt that the value of the British pound is fixed by the free gold market, the Executive replied that since the United States controls so much of the world supply of gold, it has quite an influence on the free gold market. This fitted into the interpretation that the present devaluation authority, and flexibility in the dollar, bears most importantly upon its relation to sterling.

Administrative Cost 1935 Federal Relief 4.51 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury Department's official statement of expenditures from the 1935 emergency relief appropriation showed today that 4.51 per cent of the $3,424,564,516 spent during the fiscal year ended last June 30 for administrative expenses.

The cost of directing the relief program was set at $154,476,341, with $64,562,870 of it going for administrative expenses of the Works Progress Administration. This was 4.87 per cent of the $1,305,802,580 spent by that agency for the works program, the National Youth Administration and other projects under its direction.

Rexford G. Tugwell's Resettlement Administration had administrative expenses of $27,705,095 in carrying out its program which cost $134,518,438.

Other administrative costs listed in the report, which was compiled by the National Emergency Council from Treasury balance sheets showed: Agriculture Department, $6,562,117; Commerce, $208,377; Interior, including the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, $2,480,471; Justice Department, $653,762; Labor Department, $148,562; Navy Department, $214,994; Treasury Department, $22,054,288; War Department, $979,406; Advisory committee on allotments, $17,126; Civil Service Commission, $107,683; coordinator for industrial co-operation, $32,838; emergency conservation work, $183,085; Emergency Relief Administration, $9,355,258; general accounting office, $2,983,572; National Emergency Council, $1,458,668; national resources committee, $729,201; prison industries reorganization, $63,643; Rural Electrification Administration, $694,265, and Veterans' Administration, $10,038.

The report explained that the administration covered only the states in which relief was administered directly by federal agencies.

Washington State Taxes Predicted Higher in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—State taxes will be slightly higher in Washington in 1937, according to a report from Auditor Cliff Yelle. The total amount to be collected next year is $3,769,436, an increase of $118,061 over the aggregate being collected this year, Yelle says.

The new levy to be collected next year totals $3,303,166, compared with $3,249,898 this year, and the amount due for delinquent taxes from the seventh preceding year is $466,270, compared with $401,386 in 1936.

New levies increased slightly for each of the following funds; veterans compensation and bond retirement, the university and the state college, the Bellingham, Cheney and Ellensburg normal schools.

N. Y. Clearing House Activity Up Sharply Over Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York Clearing House transactions for the fiscal year ended on Sept. 30 amounted to $212,753,318,851, comprising $186,490,263,783 exchanges and $26,263,055,067 balances, according to the annual report of the association. This compares with transactions of $197,327,330,080 the year before, made up of $174,415,778,849 exchanges and $22,911,551,231 balances.

Average daily exchanges were $615,479,418, comparing with $577,535,692 in the previous year, with $538,825,605 in the year ended on Sept. 30, 1934, and with a depression low level of $510,138,028 in the year ended on Sept. 30, 1933. They were the largest since 1931 and higher than in any year before Sept. 30, 1918.

William S. Gray Jr., president of Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, was elected chairman of the clearing house committee for the new fiscal period.

Herbert P. Howell, president of the Commercial National Bank & Trust Company, and Theodore Hetzler, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank, were elected to the clearing house committee to succeed Walter E. Frew, chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, and Mr. Perkins.

Albert A. Tilney, chairman of the board of the Bankers Trust Company, was re-elected president of the New York Clearing House Association, and Henry C. Stevens was re-elected secretary; Clarence E. Bacon, manager, and Charles A. Hanna, examiner.

The number of clearing-house members was unchanged for the year at 21, but the number of branches was 384, against 401 in the previous year.

Wheat Carry-Over In Canada Is Cut

OTTAWA (AP)—Belief the Canadian carry-over of wheat would be negligible at the end of next crop year grew in the face of figures showing the visible supply on Oct. 2 was about 83,000,000 bushels fewer than a year ago.

Storage figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a visible supply of 162,710,340 bushels on Oct. 2 compared with 161,833,853 at the end of the previous week and 246,108,638 the corresponding date last year.

Winnipeg reports that 1,000,000 bushels were sold yesterday for export and expectations that many European countries would be forced to buy in the Canadian market added to belief the burdensome carryover would be virtually wiped out before the crop year ends next July 31.

Exchange Factor Aids Yugoslavian Trade With Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Yugoslavia, according to a report just issued here by the Department of Overseas Trade of the British Government, owes at least some of its present economic difficulties to monetary causes. Germany is the nation's chief customer as well as supplier.

"The peasants in particular," this authoritative report says, "have become impoverished owing to the fall of agricultural prices, and their standard of living has fallen so low that they are obliged to dispense with all but the barest necessaries for the greater part of which they rely on the produce of their own small holdings."

Radical Measures Taken

This grave state of things, the report goes on to associate with the financial policy pursued. "In her efforts to maintain the national currency at a level considered by many experts to be unsuitably high," it says, "Yugoslavia has recently been forced to take radical measures for the liquidation of her clearing claims on countries, notably Germany, in trade with which her exports exceed her imports."

Mr. H. N. Sturrock, commercial secretary to the British Legation at Belgrade, who is the writer of the report, points out also that the resultant relations with Germany provide a key to the present highly involved foreign trade situation in Yugoslavia.

It appears that in early post-war years when Germany was sending reparations goods to Yugoslavia it established such firm business connections in that country as to have enabled it subsequently to outdistance other competitors. Agreements and mutual concessions also have strengthened its hold. Germany has thus, the report says "become the principal supplier of Yugoslav imports and the principal market for her exports, and there is every indication that this dependence will continue to increase."

German Trade Grows

A contributory cause of this development has been Germany's monetary policy: "It is essential to observe that the movement of foreign trade toward Germany," the report says, "is largely governed by the exchange factor. Marks have been obtainable since the latter part of 1935 in the form of bonds or cheques representing the claims of exporters to Germany at a rate very favorable to the importers. . . .

"The prices at which German exporters are prepared to supply the Yugoslav market are in themselves low and, when these are coupled with a reduction of 20 per cent or more on the purchase price of the mark, it is no wonder that Yugoslav importers show eagerness to purchase German goods. Whatever course Yugoslav foreign trade policy may follow it seems clear that a large volume of trade with Germany is fully assured for years to come."

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

sundry loans by German bishops for the benefit of their dioceses, amenities all.

Those South American Loans

The laxity in the South American loans was notorious. In those "high, wide and handsome" days, there was a lack of prudence among bankers, as well as among other folk, borrower or lender.

The productive debt which was incurred during that period has helped both Americans and foreigners.

For the latter the materials exported made their countries better places to live in. For the former—looked at as a nation—the developed countries became markets. For instance, the automobile industry today is profiting from the miles of highways in Europe and South America which American investors financed.

Undertakings such as these are continuingly helpful and profitable. In both respects they are doing precisely the same service as the British "export of pounds" did for American development.

Not Entirely Lost

It is hardly correct to say that "most of the loans" have "gone for good." Foreign loans, I think, made a better showing than any other type of loan. Full service in interest payments and principal repayments has been maintained throughout the depression on over 60 per cent of the dollar debts of foreign governments. On only 15 per cent has payment been entirely suspended. This is a much better record than can be shown by any other form of indebtedness.

A good deal of non-government borrowing, certainly, is in default, but default is not repudiation. Many of the defaults, too, have been involuntary. Foreign borrowers simply could not obtain the dollars with which to pay interest. The fault here lay in the trade policy of the United States as lender, a policy castigated by Secretaries Wallace and Hull.

If loans must take the form of goods exports, interest payments likewise must take the form of goods imports. By giving the contrary impression the President is overlooking the implications of his own reciprocal trade policy!

Hoover a Careful Lender

The lending in the twenties was a basically purely private function, like the export of goods. As such the implied responsibility of "previous administrations" is not clear. In point of fact, the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations did supervise the loan making, though very timorously, and refused to approve many, many applications.

In particular Mr. Hoover was a zealous foreign loan scrutinizer. He must have saved the American investor millions of dollars (though those millions may have been lost in other ways) in "phony" foreign investments of a nonproductive type.

It is ironical to recall that the shadowy supervision of foreign loan making exercised by "previous administrations" was constantly fought by the Democrats as at best a "dangerous centralization of power" and at worst thoroughly unconstitutional!

Remington Rand Assets Protected in France

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., announces its assets in France and other gold standard countries were fully protected against devaluation by hedging operations during the past four months. The company sold more than 13,000,000 francs forward, covering outstanding accounts receivable, bank balances and inventories.

Prices of American office equipment, the company said, are advancing in France and other European countries in proportion to the devaluation that has occurred.

World Gold Output Continues Uptrend

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORLD output of gold this year will continue the upward trend in evidence since 1922 with the current figure more than 50 per cent above the average of the decade preceding 1932.

Chevrolet Spends $26,000,000 Sum On Car Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Announcement that the Chevrolet Motor Company had expended $26,000,000 in retooling, new machinery and rearranging of the plants and assembly lines for the production of the new 1937 models was made by M. E. Coyle, president and general manager of the company, at a meeting of 1000 members of the company's field force.

This expenditure, said to be one of the largest ever made in the automobile industry for the change-over of machinery for the annual new models, was necessary, Mr. Coyle pointed out, because of the complete redesigning of the 1937 models.

The plants at Flint expended $10,000,000 and those in Detroit $6,000,000. In Saginaw, $2,000,000 was spent. Other large sums were expended in Muncie, Ind., Indianapolis and Bay City, Mich.

It was disclosed that Chevrolet was now engaged in production of the new models to be announced early in November and that the 1,000 dealers of the company would have display cars for announcement day and an ample supply for immediate delivery to buyers. Schedules at the factories are increasing, with heavy volume slated for the latter part of October.

November and December probably will see Chevrolet production increased over the high marks set last year for those two months, Mr. Coyle said, for the interest shown by motorists in Chevrolet's plans augurs a large increase in demand.

The result of Chevrolet's heavy volume of sales in 1936, Mr. Coyle said, would be a 1937 product notable for still greater value.

"Quantity production always entails savings," he said, "and as the industry's leader in production and sales in 1936, Chevrolet will naturally be in position to pass along to the public the savings effected by that volume. So the statement that the company will show its appreciation in this concrete way is more than just words; it is solid fact, with sound economic laws behind it."

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Shamrocks Face Pittsburgh Tonight—Yankee Power Asserts Itself in the Series

High-Scoring Eleven Shows Here Tonight

Lineup Tonight

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Sarno, lt		rt., Quatze
Zynteil, lg		rg., Dreiling
Morandos, c		c, Turner
Wolfendale, rg		lg., Tyson
Swan, rt		lt., Perry
Fleming, re		le., Gruver
Zapustas, qb		qb., Dranginis
Soar, lhb		rhb., Rentz
Bartlett, rhb		lhb., Potts
Elser, fb		fb., Snyder

Game Starts—8:15 p. m.

Boston's new Shamrocks again court public favor tonight. Last Wednesday they defeated the New York Yankee pro football team and gave local fandom a real thrill at National League field. Tonight they pit their skill against the Pittsburgh Americans.

In the American League standing the Shamrocks are holding first place as a result of victories over Syracuse and the Yankees. The local eleven has achieved these results with several boys in the lineup who hail from this district. Coach George Kenneally hopes to add New England football players to his roster list as time goes on.

Defensively the Shamrocks have been superb and enter this affair tonight with an uncrossed goal line in 120 minutes of play. Rudy Comstock, coach of the visiting Americans, aims to break through the Shamrock defense for a score tonight. His team has played only one game, defeating Syracuse, but in so doing the Americans displayed a hard-running attack and ran up 27 points.

According to accounts of the game between the Americans and Syracuse, the former eleven is capable of staging a dramatic come-back at any moment. Comstock saw his team trailing, 16 to 7, going into the last period and then uncorked an offense that reeled off 20 points.

Tonight's attendance is expected to exceed that of last week. The weather at that game was cold and later, after the contest began, rain fell. Tonight the weather promises to be more appealing to those who are unacquainted with night football.

Air Lines Consider Fare Cuts

NEW YORK (AP)—Negotiations are now going on between officials of United Air Lines and American Air Lines, financial circles said, to decided whether the two lines will follow the recently announced winter passenger far reductions by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

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Starring for Shamrocks

Pride of the Boston Shamrocks, Who Play the Pittsburgh Americans at National League Field Under Floodlights Tonight, Is Hank Soar, New England College Gridiron Star of Last Year, Who Is Ripping Through American League Teams With Abandon

Sidelines

HARVARD'S varsity football squad is being pushed hard this week in order that Coach Dick Harlow may find the best combination to start the Brown game Saturday.

In yesterday's scrimmage against a mediocre freshman eleven the work of George Ford, Belmont boy, gained him a promotion to the varsity halfback post. He replaces Mal McTernan who had the starting call against Amherst last Saturday.

The blocking of Tommy Bilodeau was the other highlight of yesterday's skirmish. This was Bilodeau's return to contact work since the first scrimmage of the year. Others to show to advantage were Vernon Struck and Bill Watt.

Brown's coaches let up on the strenuous work yesterday and only light drills were the order of the day as the Bruins tapered off for their game with Harvard Saturday. Coach Tuss McLaughry does not intend to scrimmage the team again before the game. Capt. Warren Ostergard was back in uniform and is expected to play.

Pat Hanley, in preparing for the University of Toledo, Saturday, made two major changes in the Terriers' lineup. He substituted Leon Spivack at quarterback for Earl Crompton and replaced Louis Rudolph at left end with Al Holgerson. The freshmen put on the Toledo offense yesterday and were able to complete several passes against the varsity for substantial gains.

With a good Rhode Island State team coming to the Tufts' oval Saturday, Coach Lew Manly of the Jumbos expressed satisfaction yesterday that his eleven would make a good showing. Capt. Roger Keith of Tufts showed mid-season form in the scrimmage yesterday with several runs. He also booted some long punts.

Fella Gintoff and Al Horsfall, two of Boston College star backs, scrimmaged yesterday for their first time in two weeks. Gil Dobie expects these boys will start against Temple on Monday. Gintoff worked out with the third team and his passing looked exceptionally good.

Both Holy Cross and Dartmouth barred practice gates to all onlookers, while the respective coaches worked their squads. Coach Dr. Eddie Anderson put his Crusaders through a three-hour session with the white ball being used for the first time this season. The Purple squad is in first class condition and will be at full strength for the Hanover game.

Ruth Meets Ruppert At Victory Dinner

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Babe Ruth, once the Yankees greatest star, and owner Jacob Ruppert, who haven't been especially friendly since the Babe parted company with the Yanks, forgot all about it during the World Series victory celebration last night.

When the Babe appeared at the hotel where the Yankees and their supporters were holding a victory dinner, Ruppert met him at the door of the banquet room. They sat at the same table for about an hour and chatted cordially. Ruth and Secretary Ed Barrow of the Yanks also exchanged friendly greetings.

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

Sixth Game Figures

Paid attendance	38,427
Gross receipts	$169,213.00
Commissioner's share	$25,381.95
Contending clubs' share	$71,915.52
Leagues' share	$71,915.53

Note: Players' share in receipts of only first four games.

Final Figures (Six Games)

Paid attendance	302,924
Gross receipts	$1,204,399.00
Commissioner's share	$180,659.85
Players' share	$424,737.18
Contending clubs' share	$299,500.98
Leagues' share	$299,500.99

Radio Receipts

Players' share	$35,265.48
Commissioner's share	$15,000.00
Contending clubs' share	$24,867.26
Leagues' share	$24,867.26

Yankee Power Breaks Down Giant Staff

World Series Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yankees	4	2	.667
Giants	2	4	.333

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—As a majority of the baseball prognosticators predicted, the American League Yankees had too much batting power for the National League Giants. This was proved beyond question yesterday when the Yanks won the sixth and final game of the 1936 World Series at the Polo Grounds, 13 to 5, to clinch the championship by four games to two.

The story of the entire series centers around the Yankee power. Since the opening game on Sept. 30, National League supporters clung to the hope that Carl Hubbell, Fred Fitzsimmons and Hal Schumacher might offer enough concentrated pitching strength to silence the big guns of the Yankees; but as early as the second game this hope loomed doubtful.

In almost impossible baseball weather conditions, Hubbell won the opening game. It was his seventeenth straight mound victory, including the 16 in a row he gained during the regular season. Everything considered, Carl gave a masterful performance.

Hit Hard in Second

But when the Yankees came back the following day and blasted a wagon full of Giant pitchers for 17 hits and an 18-to-4 victory, in which they shattered a half dozen World Series offensive records, the future looked questionable for Bill Terry's supporters. Schumacher, the victim of that batting rally, came back and gave a grand exhibition of courage in winning the fifth engagement of the classic on Monday. This triumph, however, only prolonged the final outcome.

The Yankee power can best be shown in the composite box score of the entire games. Their average was a robust .302, made possible by 65 base hits in 215 official trips to the plate. They scored 43 runs. The Giants totaled 50 hits, which is fair hitting for a club whose reputation was gained mostly on its defensive ability, but those safeties accounted for only 23 runs. The National Leaguers wasted many of their offensive gestures, while the Yanks excelled both in extra-base power and in the important matter of hitting in the pinches.

In many respects, the 1936 classic was one of the most remarkable in history. It was packed with great fielding plays, batting records and attendance records. One game was played in rain—the opener—covering the Polo Grounds with enough water to cause postponement of the second contest. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth games were played under ideal playing conditions. And for New York baseball fans, the only transportation necessary was a five-cent fare on the Eighth avenue subway.

Record Falls Twice

Saturday's game at Yankee Stadium drew 64,842 persons, establishing an all-time record for a single World Series game. On the following day, however, this mark was broken when 66,669 paid filed into the same park to witness the fourth game.

Outstanding this year was the great defensive play of Frank Crosetti, Tony Lazzeri and Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees, and Dick Bartell, Jimmy Ripple, Burgess Whitehead and Bill Terry of the Giants. Lazzeri accepted 30 chances at second base, and Whitehead took 34 chances without an error. Ripple and Di Maggio roamed far and wide in the respective center fields.

The fielding gems of the classic were made by Ripple in the fourth contest and Di Maggio in the second. "Rip" made a front somersault, diving clutch of Jake Powell's Texas Leaguer, while Di Maggio saved the Yankees from possible embarrassment by making a long running catch of Hank Leiber's liner close to the left-center-field bleacher wall.

Rolfe, Powell, Lazzeri, Gehrig and Selkirk were the Yankee batting heroes. Powell was the leading hitter in the series with an average of .455. He had 10 safeties in 22 times up. Rolfe also contributed 10 hits, but he made 25 trips to the plate.

Terry, Hubbell, Fitzsimmons, Schumacher and Ripple put up great losing battles for the Giants. Despite a serious handicap, Manger Terry played through the six contests and fought every minute. A few have questioned his judgment, especially in the matter of changing pitchers in the second and final games, but Bill's strategy worked through the season and was worth a try in the series. The Yanks had too much power.

Sixth Game

New York (A. L.)

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rolfe, 3b	6	1	3	3	3	2	1
Di Maggio, cf	6	1	3	3	2	0	1
Gehrig, 1b	5	1	1	1	10	0	0
Dickey, c	5	2	0	0	3	0	0
Selkirk, rf	5	2	2	4	3	0	0
Powell, lf	5	3	3	6	3	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	2	3	3	3	5	0
Gomez, p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Murphy, p	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	45	13	17	22	27	11	2

New York (N. L.)

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	5	2	2	5	2	0	0
Bartell, ss	3	2	2	3	0	2	0
Terry, 1b	4	0	1	1	6	1	0
Leiber, cf	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
Mayo, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ott, rf	4	1	2	6	3	0	0
Mancuso, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
*Leslie	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danning, c	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
Whitehead, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Ripple, cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jackson, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Koenig, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fitzsimmons, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Castleman, p	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
†Davis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	9	17	27	6	1

*Batted for Mancuso in 7th. †Batted for Castleman in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	7	—	13
Giants	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	5

Runs batted in—Ott 3, Powell 4, Gehrig, Gomez, Rolfe 2, Terry, Lazzeri, Moore, Murphy, Crosetti, Di Maggio. Two-base hits—Ott, Bartell. Three-base hit—Selkirk. Home runs—Powell, Ott, Moore. Sacrifices—Terry, Leiber. Earned runs—Yankees 12; Giants 5. Left on bases—Yankees 11, Giants 10. First base on balls—Off Gomez 4 (Bartell 2, Leiber, Ott); off Murphy (Ripple); off Gumbert 3 (Lazzeri, Crosetti, Gehrig); off Castleman 2 (Dickey, Crosetti); off Coffman (Selkirk). Struck out—By Fitzsimmons (Crosetti); by Gomez (Leiber); by Castleman 5 (Powell 2, Lazzeri, Gomez, Murphy); by Murphy (Koenig); by Gumbert (Dickey). Pitching summary—Fitzsimmons, 5 runs, 9 hits in 3 2-3 innings; Castleman, 1 run, 3 hits in 4 1-3 innings; Coffman, 3 runs, 3 hits in no inning (none out in 9th); Gumbert, 4 runs, 2 hits in 1 inning; Gomez, 4 runs, 8 hits in 6 1-3 innings; Murphy, 1 run, 1 hit in 2 2-3 innings. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Losing pitcher — Fitzsimmons. Umpires — Geisel, Magerkurth, Sumners and Pfirman. Time —2h. 50m.

Warner Changes Lineup

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7 (AP)—Coach "Pop" Warner made three changes in Temple's varsity football lineup yesterday and indicated the new men may start against Boston College in a Columbus Day game at Boston next Monday. The shifts put Mike Lukac, who scored the winning touchdown against Mississippi last week, and Clem Stevens at halfbacks with Morris Katz at center. They replace Cliff Seaber, Pete Smith and Chet Messerverry, respectively, who were injured in the Mississippi game.

Cardinals Buy Grosvenor

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League announced today the sale of Halfback George Grosvenor to the Chicago Cardinals. It was a straight cash deal, and the terms were not disclosed. Grosvernor came to the Bears last year from Colorado University. His speed and punting ability is expected to strengthen the Cardinals, who have lost their three league contests.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures numbered 147 in the week ended Oct. 1, compared with 134 in the preceding week and 202 in the like week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

FOOTBALL

TONITE at 8:15 P. M.

National League Park BEEHIVE

PITTSBURGH AMERICANS

with Joe Kuchefe Ex-Cal. All-American Back

vs. BOSTON SHAMROCKS

TICKETS FROM 55¢ TO $2.20

Coming SUN. 2:30 P. M. BROOKLYN TIGERS

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

British Golf Coming Back

WITH the victory of little Miss Barton of London in the United States women's golf championship tournament on the links of the Canoe Brook Country Club Saturday, British golf assumed a position in the world of sport that it had not previously held since the World War. Taking the six major championship titles—the British amateur and open and women's amateur and the United States amateur and open and women's amateur—we find Great Britain holding four of them. And in every one of them, with the possible exception of the men's amateur, the British players were faced with serious opposition from United States players, and they won the titles through superior playing. It may, therefore, be said that the amateur and professional golfers of Britain are coming back to those days when they not only repelled all foreign invasions, but were successful in their own invasions of foreign countries.

Virginia Van Wie

Miss Barton Great Player

That Miss Barton is one of the best women golfers in the world today will not be questioned by anyone who saw her during the United States women's championship. Despite the fact that she is only 19 years old, she must be ranked as a veteran at the sport, and, what is still more, she should be a champion for several years to come. One of the chief features of her game is steadiness, and that is a quality usually lacking in a player so young. Her stroking is all that can be desired, and it might be said that she is now to women's golf what Bobby Jones was to men's golf when he was her age. She is only the second woman to hold both the British and United States championship titles the same year, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd having been the other one when she turned the trick in 1909 as Dorothy I. Campbell.

Who Will Retrieve the Title?

The question now confronting the United States Golf Association is who will be able to retrieve the United States title and the Cox Trophy. Miss Barton so dominated the championships this season that there does not appear to be any American player who gives promise of defeating her next year. Patty Berg, the young Minneapolis Miss of whom so much was expected in the British tournament, the Curtis Cup matches and the United States championship, has not come up to expectations, and will have to show marked improvement ever to win the championship title. In fact, it looks very much as if the United States authorities would have to call on the services of two women who have retired from the game. I refer to Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and Virginia Van Wie. And these two would have to be at their very best in order to take either title from Miss Barton. That Mrs. Vare is still capable of championship golf was clearly shown Monday when she turned in a par-equaling card of 75 in the Berthellyn Cup tournament.

Sporting Around The Hub

NOW that the 1936 World Series has passed into the record books, major-league clubs will give more serious consideration to replacements and possible trades in readiness for the 1937 campaign. And after glancing over the most-recent series averages, it is apparent that both the world champion Yankees and their defeated rivals, the Giants, need bolstering before they begin a new defense of their titles.

Although the Yanks won, they did so on batting power alone. With the possible exception of Monte Pearson, who staged a sensational comeback from arm trouble to beat Carl Hubbell in the fourth game on Sunday, nothing can be written in favor of the Yankee pitching. Gomez received credit for two victories, but he staggered through the first and didn't finish the second. Ruffing probably has several good seasons ahead, but the future of Malone, Hadley and Broaca are questionable.

For the Giants, Hubbell is still their ace. Neither Fitzsimmons nor Schumacher, however, have been dependable during the final month of the current season. And even if they do come back in '37, Terry still needs more reserve strength on his mound staff.

Chasing the Terriers — Cross-country candidates reported this afternoon to Boston University's track coach, Win Marling . . . Marling has been informed that Bob Bolivar of Medford, B. U.'s star dashman, has not returned to college this fall . . . Al Hicks, negro sprinter, is another veteran not returning . . . Pat Hanley, football coach, counted on Vincent Sandercock, star halfback, this fall, but Sandercock has decided to quit the squad and try out for the university's glee club . . . He has also been a leading pitcher on the varsity nine . . . Speaking of baseball, coach Mel Collard has rounded his men into mid-season form and plans an inter-squad game this week . . .

Odds and ends—The Boston & Maine will run special trains to the Dartmouth-Holy Cross grid game at Hanover, N. H., Saturday . . . The Boston train will leave North Station at 9:30 and arrive at Hanover at 12:30 . . . The Worcester train will depart at 9:15 and arrive at Hanover at 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATLER Ballroom Thurs., Oct. 8 at 8:15 P. M.

Cornelia Otis SKINNER

Benefit: Community Church

Seats: 50c-$1.00-$1.50-$2.00

Statler Newsstand, Filene's, Jordan's and 6 Byron St. CAP. 6284.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

BEGINNING MON., OCT. 19

ONE WEEK ONLY

LESLIE HOWARD

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"HAMLET"

By William Shakespeare

PRICES, EVES.: 85c to $3.30, WED. MAT. 55c to $2.20, SAT. MAT., 55c to $2.75, tax included. Please send self-addressed stamped envelope with mail orders.

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SAM H. HARRIS Presents

JANE COWL in FIRST LADY

Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20. Tax Included

FEDERAL THEATRE Presents for THIRD and LAST WEEK

"CLASS OF '29"

At REPERTORY Theater (evgs. at 8:30) Tel. KEN. 6181. Seats, 25c, 35c, 55c. EXTRA—SAT., OCT. 10, at 10:30 a. m. FEDERAL THEATRE MARIONETTES in "GULLIVER'S TRAVELS" General Admission, 25c. (WPA).

Short Shots on Sport

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The late World Series will go down in the books as producing some of the "dumbest" baseball two pennant-winning clubs ever were guilty of . . . (Both sides were guilty of more than one boner) . . . New York writers will pitch a party tonight for Casey Stengel, released from the Dodgers . . . Pitt is this corner's choice over Ohio State.

The Yanks scattered last night, still boiling at Umpire Cy Pfirman for not calling a third strike on Bill Terry Monday . . . What's all this about Casey Stengel joining the Yankee farm system? . . . Headlines say Columbia fears Monk Meyer of Army . . . Well, it had better . . . There is one kid who can go to town with a pigskin under his arm . . . Mel Ott bats left-handed, but hits all his tee shots from the right side.

Despite the efforts of 30 North Carolina neighbors, who hollered their heads off, Burgess Whitehead (Phi Beta Kappa) emerged from the series with a batting average of exactly .048, or one hit in 21 times at bat . . . Jake Powell, who clouted at a .455 gait, was just 407 points ahead of Burgess for the six games . . . Cincinnati scribes say Chuck Dressen can manage the Reds just as long as he wants to, if he doesn't get unreasonable about salary demands.

College Soccer

At Providence—Brown 3, Clark 0.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

DELICIOUS DESSERTS

Made in the great Waldorf kitchens, under our rigid standards, great attention is given to Waldorf desserts. Our Apple Pies, of course, need no introduction, for, like our Baked Apples, they are almost a tradition. So, too, all our desserts are wholesome and delicious. You'll like them.

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Luncheon, 11-2 . . . 35c and 50c

Dinner, 5-7:30 . . . 60c-75c-$1.00

Open Sundays 12 to 3

Dinner 75c-$1.00

Mr. M. ABBOUD

former owner of The Cafe de Marseille

Announces

The opening of a new restaurant at the old location. The

REGENT GRILL

210 Huntington Avenue

Luncheons 35c-65c, Dinners 50c-75c

Sunday Specials 50c and 75c

NO LIQUOR SERVED

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Conspicuously different—

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and

THOMPSON'S SPA

Where Boston Business Goes "Home" to Lunch

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386 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Near Commonwealth Avenue

OPEN 7:30 A. M.-8 P. M.

TABLE AND COUNTER SERVICE

Luncheon Specials, 35c

Dinner Specials, 50c to $1.00

Also A LA CARTE

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢ TU UP-STAIRS SECOND FLOOR KUM-BY-KUM 248 MASS. AVE. near Publishing House

DINE AT EICHEL'S RESTAURANT

OPEN 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

ONE WINTER PLACE BOSTON

DON'T LEAVE BOSTON without visiting OLA KAFFEHUS 14 CARVER ST.

Try our Smörgasbord. Dine in the old fashioned court yard behind the iron gate. Norwegian management.

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You can always depend on real good food at moderate prices.

Music—Dancing from 6 P. M.

Visit our adjoining cafeteria

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18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS

Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.

Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.

Why not have the best?

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OCTOBER 5-6-7-8-9-10th

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Served before open fireplaces which spread warmth and good cheer.

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7 Course Dinner 75¢ 6 Course Luncheon 50¢

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Luncheons 45c and 60c

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Bridge Luncheons, Special Parties, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner

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DAILY 40c Excellent DINNERS SUNDAY 75c

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Free Parking

World Series Composite Box Score

By the Associated Press

New York (AL)	G	AB	R	H	2b	3b	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Crosetti, ss	6	26	5	7	2	0	0	3	3	5	.269	11	14	2	.926
Rolfe, 3b	6	25	5	10	0	0	0	4	3	1	.400	14	7	1	.955
Di Maggio, cf	6	26	3	9	3	0	0	3	1	3	.346	18	0	1	.947
Gehrig, 1b	6	24	5	7	1	0	0	2	7	3	.292	45	2	0	1.000
Dickey, c	6	25	5	3	0	0	1	5	3	4	.120	38	4	1	.977
Selkirk, rf	6	24	6	8	0	1	2	3	4	4	.333	9	0	1	.900
Powell, lf	6	22	8	10	1	0	1	5	4	4	.455	12	0	0	1.000
Lazzeri, 2b	6	20	4	5	0	0	1	7	4	4	.250	13	17	0	1.000
xRuffing, p	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	.000	1	3	0	1.000
Gomez, p	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	.250	0	3	0	1.000
Hadley, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	3	0	1.000
Malone, p	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	2	0	1.000
Pearson, p	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.500	1	2	0	1.000
Murphy, p	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.500	0	0	0	1.000
xxJohnson	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
xxxSeeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	6	215	43	65	8	1	7	41	26	35	.302	162	57	6	.973

xBatted for Hadley, 8th inning, 3d game. xxRan for Ruffing, 8th inning, 3d game; batted for Ruffing, 6th inning, 5th game. xxxRan for Dickey, 9th inning, 5th game.

New York (NL)	G	AB	R	H	2b	3b	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Moore, lf	6	28	4	6	2	0	1	1	1	4	.214	9	0	0	1.000
Bartell, ss	6	21	5	8	3	0	1	3	4	4	.381	8	13	1	.955
Terry, 1b	6	25	1	6	0	0	0	5	1	4	.240	45	8	0	1.000
Ott, rf	6	23	4	7	2	0	1	3	3	1	.304	12	0	1	.923
Leiber, cf	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.000	13	1	0	1.000
Ripple, cf	5	12	2	4	0	0	1	3	3	3	.333	8	0	0	1.000
Mancuso, c	6	19	3	5	2	0	0	1	3	3	.263	40	5	0	1.000
zzDanning, c	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	3	0	1	.750
Whitehead, 2b	6	21	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	.048	14	20	0	1.000
aKoenig, 2b	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.333	1	0	0	1.000
Jackson, 3b	6	21	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	.190	2	8	3	.769
Mayo, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Hubbell, p	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333	2	2	1	.800
Schumacher, p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Smith, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Coffman, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Gabler, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Gumbert, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
xDavis	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
aaLeslie	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.667	0	0	0	.000
Totals	6	203	23	50	9	0	4	20	21	33	.246	159	62	7	.969

xBatted for Coffman, 4th inning, 2d game; ran for Leslie, 9th inning, 3d game; ran for Leslie, 8th inning, 4th game; batted for Castleman, 8th inning, 6th game. xxBatted for Gabler, 8th inning, 2d game. aBatted for Jackson, 9th inning, 3d game; batted for Whitehead, 9th inning, 4th game. aaBatted for Fitzsimmons, 9th inning, 3d game; batted for Hubbell, 8th inning, 4th game; batted for Mancuso, 7th inning, 6th game.

Pitching Record

New York (AL)	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC
Gomez	2	1	15⅓	14	8	8	11	9	1	0	2	0	1.000
Pearson	1	1	9	7	2	2	2	7	0	0	1	0	1.000
Hadley	1	0	8	10	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1.000
Ruffing	2	1	14	16	10	8	5	12	0	0	0	1	.000
Malone	2	0	5	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	.000
Murphy	1	0	2⅔	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000
New York (NL)	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC
Hubbell	2	1	16	15	5	4	2	10	1	1	1	1	.500
Schumacher	2	1	12	13	9	7	10	11	2	0	1	1	.500
Fitzsimmons	2	1	11⅔	13	7	7	2	6	0	0	0	2	.000
Smith	1	0	⅓	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Coffman	2	0	1⅔	5	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Gabler	2	0	5	7	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Gumbert	2

Australian Concert Managers Protest Radio Competition

Radio Comment

Competition by the radio in Australia with the concert stage, a subject of much concern in the United States among motion picture producers many of whose stars are making radio appearances, has caused concert managers in Australia to complain because the competition is being supported with public money.

Joint efforts have been made by some of Australia's leading theatrical firms to curb the activities of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the government-operated radio network, as a promoter. Charges have been lodged with Joseph A. Lyons, Prime Minister, against the commission's holding public concerts, importing noted artists and paying fees with public money on such a scale that private enterprise cannot hope to compete.

J. M. Tait, managaing director of J. & N. Tait, concert managers, in a letter to the Prime Minister said that it was never intended by the Federal Government when it gave the commission a monopoly of national broadcasting and listeners' fees that it should act as entrepreneur. Concerts, conducted by the commission were almost invariably poorly attended, the letter said, but the commission did not worry if it showed a loss on the tour of a highly paid artist.

The public, the letter charged, made up the difference, or loss, whether it wanted to or not. The business of an entrepreneur, the latter said, required many years of experience before it could be made successful and without hundreds of thousands of pounds of public money to play with the commission would soon retire from the field disgusted.

Answering for the commission, W. J. Cleary, chairman, replied that the private entrepreneur has let the public down and that the commission is only supplying to the public a necessity which it would otherwise be denied. Because the commission does not have to watch the box office, he said, the public is getting its music unadulterated, and first-class artists do not have to play down to particular audiences.

He denied that artists are being paid for singing in concert halls, and says their fees are paid for broadcasting to more than 800,000 listeners. Nor is it true, he said, that the commission is paying for them out of public funds. The commission he sees as a huge co-operative society with more than 800,000 members.

Theatrical firms are far from satisfied with the commission's reply, and declare that they have done twice as much for the improvement of musical taste as the commission. Moreover, they say it is unfair that the commission should be allowed to compete with private firms which have to pay heavy rates and taxes, from which the commission is exempt.

Articles noticed in some of the radio trade journals:

Electronics, for September: "Circuits for politics," a discussion of a generalpurpose public address system designed by the engineering staff of the Republican National Committee; "Cathode Rays for the UHF," a technical discussion of measurement by oscillograph in the ultra high frequency field; "A static velocity microphone" employing parallel dural ribbons and a perforated plate; "An End-of-Life Meter," a circuit for measuring the end of the useful life of a gaseous discharge rectifiers; "AFC Design Considerations," story of a "discriminator" employed by S. Young White, radio engineer; "A 616 Amplifier" discussing new beam power tube use in a degenerative amplifier circuit.

Radio Engineering, for September: descriptions of Philco television transmission system and Farnsworth television receiver; "Inverse Feedback Circuits for A-F Amplifiers"; "Optical Paths for Transmission at Ultra-High Frequencies"; "An Automatic Sensitivity Tuning System"; "Plastic Application in Radio."

The World in Tune

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Oct. 11

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band; Messages to Hungarians Abroad; Musical program. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Rome—1:30 p. m.—Varied Program from Italian stations. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—A Broadcast for Women. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—The Crystal Palace Band. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Concert by an Army Band. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:25 p. m.—A Recital of Roger Quilter's Songs. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Toronto—10:45 p. m.—Canadian Press News Bulletin—and a Dominion Meteorological Bureau Weather Forecast. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, Oct. 12

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Selections from the opera "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg." Celebration of "Columbus Day." Neapolitan songs. 2RO's mail bag. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:20 p. m.—"Nautical Nonsense." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and reviews from Soviet capital. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Flamenco music. EAQ, 30.5m., 9.87meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Male duet. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Spheres of Acton." GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Vancouver—11:30 p. m.—Melody Moods—direction Ina McCartney. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Paris—11:40 p. m.—Theatrical Concert. TPA-4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Tuesday, Oct. 13

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Isn't Nature Wonderful!" A comedy in one act by Gwen Pierce. Production by Howard Rose. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Schenectady—6:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—"Gold Beating." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m; 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—The gay Muse of the German Classic. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—8:30 p. m.—Spanish program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—9 p. m.—A program of Irish music. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—10:20 p. m.—News in English. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Saskatoon—11 p. m.—Old time frolic—The Farmer Fiddlers, old time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15 meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, Oct. 14

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Police Force Band. Vocal Concert, 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:25 p. m.—A Short Recital of Welsh Songs, GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs, PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—New German Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—"Food for Thought." Three talks on topics of the moment. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Montreal—10 p. m.—Ici Paris—This is Paris—Lucienne Delval, "Jules et Gaston" with orchestra, direction Andre Durieux. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, Oct. 15

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
London—7 p. m.—A Beethoven Overture. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—7:30 p. m.—Theatrical Concert. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Cascades." Variety Evening. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—"A Talk About Scotland." GSF, 19.8m, 15.15meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
Winnipeg—12:30 a. m.—Hawaiian Nights, melodies from the Happy Isles, direction Jack Riddell. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, Oct. 16

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2.30 p. m.—Federal drama. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News. W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Selections from the opera "La Fiamma." Vocal concrt. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Band Music. Spanish Course. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:10 p. m.—Technical Tips for the Radiofan. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—"Judith," a play by Jonquil Antony. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Symphony Concert. DJD 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:25 p. m.—"Big Business"—Second Series. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Winnipeg—11:30 p. m.—Live, Laugh and Love, orchestra with soloists and Count Pravda. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh—12midnight—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, Oct. 17

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg
London—6:20 p. m.—"Nautical Nonsense." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Spanish Music. Travel Talk. Watch Tower Program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Special program for English listeners. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Radio Cabaret. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:30 p. m.—Gypsy Encampment Program. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Lethbridge—11 p. m.—The Sport Week—Fenry Viney, sports commentator. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48 7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nabaki, 20.5m, 14.6m.

Columbia University Gets Graphic Arts Collection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Extensive material on printing and the graphic arts, assembled by the American Type Founders Company during the last 30 years, will be moved to the Columbia University library and made available for use by research workers, it was announced here yesterday. Columbia University ultimately intends to purchase the collection, it was said.

Dr. C. C. Williamson, director of the university's libraries, described the material as especially important to the history of printing and as one of the most complete collections of its type in existence.

"The library is especially rich in rare and valuable Franklliniana, specimen books of type of all countries dating from 1486, examples of the work of famous printers, fine printing and textbooks and periodicals having to do with printing, engraving and the allied arts," he added.

Hawaiian Drug Smuggling Brings Customs Shakeup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau yesterday ordered a shakeup of the Honolulu customs service and sent new coast guard officers and customs inspectors to the Hawaiian Islands to shut off what was described as a rising stream of narcotics smuggling.

Yesterday's unexpected moves included: Demotion of John Olivera from the chief customs inspectorship to a clerkship, dispatch of Commander Stanley V. Parker, chief of coast guard intelligence service, to take charge of all Honolulu anti-smuggling activities, and summoning of J. Walter Doyle, Honolulu customs collector, to Washington for a conference with Mr. Morgenthau.

Commander Parker will take with him a staff of expert customs inspectors and coast guard officials, from both east and west coast stations.

The coast guard fleet in Pacific waters recently was strengthened by the addition of several heavy cutters, formerly used in combating the illegal liquor traffic on the Atlantic seaboard.

Treasury officials said the Hawaiian campaign was part of a determined nation-wide drive to wipe out narcotic smuggling.

Coming Friday

Ruth Chatterton

Co-Starred With Walter Huston in "Dodsworth," to Be Shown at the State and Orpheum Theaters

What's Going On In the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

THREE one-man exhibitions start the season's activities at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. In accordance with former practice, the gallery offers works by living artists of liberal tendency, some new to us in Boston. This practice cannot be commended highly enough, for though as we all know there is much in experimental effort which is bound to vanish, yet in unexpected sources, new talent and a fresh outlook appear. In taking the more courageous step this gallery proves to be one of the most inviting centers in the city.

All three exhibitors are new to us. They include a former Serbian, a British woman and an American. The first, Yovan Radenkovitch, offers water colors. They show at first glance that the painter works propulsively with sweep and flow, seeking for a fresh exhilarating effect. The landscapes seem more wind-blown Winslow Homer, more spirited Vlaminck, for the author strives for boldness of expression, emphatic atmospheric illusion, and he often rests a mite heavily on an accent, keys up a contrast excessively in order to be sure the idea strikes home. As a consequence there is something lost in subtlety, in delicacy and even in power. The expressionist must be on his guard constantly against the weakening influence of excess.

Frederick O'Hara, we are told, is a recent traveling Fellow, and apparently these aquarelles were painted during the excursion. They depict Spain and Morocco and include scenes of landscape and portraits of natives. In the former Mr. O'Hara displays commendable patience and observation, especially in the portrayals of Toledo, Spain. Familiar with El Greco's ominous portrayal in the Metropolitan Museum, we are always interested in seeing what other painters can do with this provocative subject. Mr. O'Hara demonstrates the fine possibilities which lie within reach of the water colorist in the undulations, melting lines and translucent colors. His portraits include Arab types rendered in a sort of colored drawing. They are capably done.

The third gallery is notable for sobriety. It contains panels painted by Constance Mary Rowe. They all treat scriptural subjects. Miss Rowe works in a flat, decorative mode, conveying to the stylized faces and forms a serious import. Viewed objectively, the pictures seem stiff and attitudinized. If we recall the medieval prototypes, we know that despite their flatness they are graceful. Panels such as these cannot, however, be viewed in detachment, for they carry the intensity and concentration of special belief.

D. A.

New York Dance Notes

THE Jooss Ballet, which will give four performances at the Alvin Theater on the afternoons and evenings of Oct. 17 and 18, will make its only New England appearance at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, in the Metropolitan Theater. The company's transcontinental tour, which allows of no nearer-to-Boston engagement, will take them to the Pacific coast, whence they will set sail for Japan. It is probable that the Providence program will include their production, new to this country, "The Prodigal Son."

That eminent Bible hero, brought up to date, will appear as "The Eternal Prodigal" in the next production of the Federal Dance Theater, under the joint direction of Gluck-Sandor and Felicia Sorel, who will dance the principal parts. This to be a revival and a revision of a ballet produced at the Dance Center in 1933. The musical score is by Herbert Kingsley. Date and place of performance not yet announced.

The Dance Center, which began in a studio over a garage in Fifty-sixth Street in 1931, prospered there and languished into desuetude after a subsequent season at the Barbizon-Plaza, is also in prospect of revival. A company has been formed, repertory planned and rehearsals are in order when the project, thus dressed up, finds some place to go.

Mr. Sandor and Miss Sorel, the leaders, are interested in combining speech with dance movement and the first fruits of their experiments in this mixed medium will take the form of a ballet employing both dancers and speakers. Its title, "Joan of Arc." Libretto to be based on the record of the trial. Old church and folk music will be used in adaptation. Miss Sorel will be the Joan and José Limon and other notable dancers will be invited as guest-artists. Plans, however, for this adventurous enterprise are still in a state of more or less nebular hypothesis.

Boris Novikoff, who put on a ballet program at the Repertory Theater, Boston, last spring, has organized a new company in New York, with headquarters at the Metropolitan Opera House Studios. He is rehearsing new ballets to be presented in New York in January. It is reported that Mr. Novikoff staged some ballets for a London opera company last summer.

Marga Waldron, returned from a successful tour abroad, will give a recital at the Guild Theater on the afternoon of Nov. 8. She was cordially received in Paris, Geneva, Brussels, Munich, Berlin, Stockholm and Oslo.

M. L.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

improved world atmosphere, flowing from the new low pressure area of currency devaluation. Britain proposes a renewal of Article 19 in the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty, wherein the three nations agree not to fortify certain insular possessions.

Japanese naval sources seize the opportunity to reiterate Tokyo's sustained contention that Japan needs more extensive fortifications in the Pacific than the United States or Great Britain. The crux of this argument is that the Pacific is at Japan's back and front doors and its bay window; that the Pacific surrounds Japan's entire holdings, whereas the Pacific is mainly of strategic concern to the United States or Great Britain. There is a hint in Japanese statements that could cognizance of Nippon's special needs be written into a treaty, a new stabilizing arrangement might be worked out for the Pacific area.

The United States has received the proposal from Great Britain, and Washington officials are noncommittal as they study the communication.

Great Britain is seen as anxious to shrink the burden of its defense responsibilities as much as possible. Great Britain, as it embarks on its expensive rearmament program, has an eye primarily for the European situation. It would not welcome a competitive fortification race in the Pacific which would diffuse its defense program.

Labor—Board Upheld in Interstate Case

Labor advances or is thrown back on many sectors as it struggles to approximate its chief objectives—a greater share in the wealth it creates and a stronger bargaining power.

The Federal Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., gives the National Labor Relations Board a 50-50 decision. In one instance where the board ordered reinstatement of certain employees of the Foster Brothers Manufacturing Company, the board was overruled on the ground that it had no power over concerns in merely intrastate business. A similar order by the board directed to the Virginia and Maryland Coach Company was sustained on the ground that this concern was occupied in interstate business.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and moving force in the Committee for Industrial Organization, denies that the C. I. O. has made peace offers to the American Federation of Labor. The Federation president, William Green, who was instrumental in suspending the C. I. O. unions, still insists on his conviction that David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union offered to abandon the C. I. O. The question seems to be whether the leaves are green or withered on the olive branch—if there is an olive branch.

A somewhat shrunken Blue Eagle begins to yawp or bugle, or whatever an eagle does. The board just named to preside over the Walsh-Healy Law gets down to work. This law requires concerns doing business with the Government to observe certain labor standards. This is section 7a of the NRA, presiding over a diminished area.

Lewis Rejects Talk of Accord In Labor Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Contrary to reports of a possible compromise between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee on Industrial Organization, John L. Lewis, head of the latter body, denied peace talks were going on or had been started here yesterday, and showed no personal inclination for coming to terms with the parent organization.

Basis for the hoped-for reconciliation was a speech made Sunday by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, followed up by a second speech by Max Zaritsky, president of the Cap and Millinery Workers.

The Dubinsky-Zaritsky olive branches, if olive branches they were, withered yesterday, after Mr. Lewis had looked them over scornfully at a specially called press conference. Those observers who know the differing personalities of Mr. Lewis and William Green, head of the A. F. of L., had not hoped for much of a reconciliation, believing that the schism has gone too far for healing while the two men retain their present positions.

Lewis Speaks Out

Mr. Green, however, in an unusual speech before the National Press Club here, some while back, expressed willingness to step aside if the breach could be healed.

"If Mr. Green wants peace, all he has to do is to have the executive council rescind the (suspension) order," Mr. Lewis said yesterday. He dealt curtly with reports of a possible agreement.

He discussed also the status of the International Typographical Union between his own group and the A. F. of L., which is in some doubt. Mr. Lewis claimed the union had thrown in its lot with the C. I. O; on the other hand, the A. F. of L. Council may decide differently when it meets here tomorrow, in its quarterly session. Charles P. Howard, president of the union, has supported C. I. O., but A. F. of L. executives hold this has not bound the union membership.

The denial of Mr. Lewis angered Mr. Green last night, who insisted on clinging to the hope of a peaceful settlement.

Borah Brands Gold 'Standard of Scarcity'

COTTONWOOD, Idaho, Oct. 7 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R), branding the gold standard "a standard of scarcity," staked his political future yesterday on advocacy of reconstructing the entire monetary system of the nation.

"I do not care if I get only 1000 votes in Idaho, I am going to continue to advocate the reconstruction of our entire monetary system and the destruction of monopoly," he told a campaign audience last night here. Senator Borah seeks re-election for his sixth term.

"Some people talk about going back to the gold standard," he said, "but we might just as well talk about going back to the ox age. The gold standard is the standard of scarcity. It enables speculators to control our monetary system. It is monopoly."

Swedish Flier on Lone Atlantic Hop Unsighted 28 Hours After Take-Off

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Kurt Bjorkvall, Swedish aviator who is flying the Atlantic alone from New York to Stockholm, was unreported at noon today, more than 28 hours after his takeoff from Floyd Bennett field.

Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau here, said Mr. Bjorkvall's red and green monoplane should be over Ireland at this time. The plane, the Pacemaker, carried only a radio receiving set.

Dr. Kimball said conditions have become more favorable, that winds are light off the Irish coast, but that possibly Mr. Bjorkvall would not be sighted there as he expected to fly at an altitude of 13,000 feet.

A report that an airplane passed over Fortune bay on the southern coast of Newfoundland at 6:25 p. m., last night, reached here today, but whether it was Mr. Bjorkvall's plane could not be determined.

The status of other flights was as follows:

H. R. Ekins, American newspaperman, remained in the lead in his round-the-world race with two other reporters, landing at Rangoon, lower Burma, at 4:20 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Dorothy Kilgallen, one of his rivals, left Gaza, Palestine, at 2:50 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, after flying from Alexandria, Egypt.

The third entrant, Leo Kieran, was unreported, although it was believed he left Alexandria at the same time as Miss Kilgallen.

On the Pacific coast, the Pan-American China Clipper was being fueled for the first passenger flight across the Pacific to Manila, P. I.

Jean Batten, English aviatrix flying from England to New Zealand, reached Krachi, India.

The German flying boat, Zephir, completed the last of her test flights from the Azores to the United States, arriving at Port Washington, L. I., at 8:40 a. m.

Alabama School Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The state board of education has approved final plans for a $125,000 expansion program at the Alabama School of Trades, Gadsden, to be carried out with state and federal funds. The first unit, a dormitory, will be constructed immediately and an administration building and shop will follow. The institution trains boys in various trades and crafts, such as printing, electricity, mechanics, carpentry and others.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen (Mid.)	Oct. 8	Cherbourg	Oct. 15 | Oct. 9, 1:00 pm	Oct. 9, 3:00 pm
Ile de France	Oct. 10	Plymouth	Oct. 16 | Oct. 9, 3:00 pm	Oct. 10, 3:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 8, 4:00 pm	Oct. 8, 3:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Oct. 15	Oct. 10, 4:00 pm	Oct. 10, 3:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	Oct. 21	Oct. 16, 4:00 pm	Oct. 16, 3:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Lincoln	San Francisco	Oct. 17	Oct. 13, 4:00 pm	Oct. 13, 3:30 pm

Cleveland Suspends Eight Policemen

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7 (AP)—Suspension of eight members of the Cleveland police department by Safety Director Eliot Ness Monday was followed yesterday by a statement from a high official source that a dozen more would be disciplined "within several days."

The source, who declined to be quote by name, said revision of police department organization and procedure also would follow a three months' investigation which produced testimony of 60 witnesses that they had paid money directly to policemen in exchange for protection during prohibition.

The safety director headed the group of "untouchables" of the federal alcohol tax unit in Chicago, which was instrumental in sending Al Capone to prison.

Mr. Ness ordered a deputy inspector, two lieutenants, two sergeants and three patrolmen "relieved from duty" with the statement that his orders were "not necessarily evidence that the officers are guilty of charges against them. Any action now is up to the prosecutor."

To the county prosecutor he presented an 86-page report on the investigation, and said he expected the 60 witnesses would be called before the grand jury immediately.

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Teapot Dome

Monitor Camera Club From R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Site of Naval Oil Reservation in Wyoming

Animal Town Aviators Rescue a Cub From a Cake of Floating Ice

The Youngsters Didn't See Anything So Very Green About Greenland Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Desert Setting

Monitor Camera Club From Wayne H. Webb, Tucson, Ariz.

Giant Cactus in Arizona Desert

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

STARTING today, a slight change is made in set-up of the cryptograms by way of complying with requests from certain readers. It is hoped that this change, to which reference is made in the following cryptogram, will aid more readers in solving this type of puzzle:

AMYZN YB YC BMN DCDPZ

OQPEBYEN YF RNEYOMNQYFS

EQGOBHSQPTC BH OZPEN

CHZDBYHFC INZHA BMN ZYFN,

ENQBPYF QNPRNQC MPJN

QNLDNCBNR BMPB COPEN IN

OQHJYRNR PIHJN BMN ZYFNC.

MNQN YB YC!

2. Letter Changing

THE change from LOSE to SEEK, originally presented in 7 moves, has been cut down to 5 moves in 9 different ways by a Greenlawn (L. I.) reader: Lose, Loss, Less, Lees, Sees, Seek, Lose, Lese, Less, Sess, Sees, Seek. Lose, Sose, Sise, Sisk, Siek, Seek. Lose, Sose, Sese, Sess, Sees, Seek. Lose, Loce, Lock, Leck, Leek, Seek. Lose, Lore, Lere, Lerk, Leek, Seek. Lose, Loss, Loes, Soes, Sees, Seek. Lose, Lost, Lest, Leet, Leek, Seek, and Lose, Sose, Sese, Sest, Seet, Seek. And these gave rise to the following thought: "Oh, why didn't they have a 'lesk' or 'losk' or 'sesk' or 'sosk'? I'm sure this proves the need of such a word!" These letter changing puzzles certainly cause plenty of dictionary-thumbing. And while we are in the word-hunting mood, how about changing WORD to HUNT. It can be done in 6 moves.

3. Letter Division

TODAY'S letter-division problem is shared by a reader in White Salmon, Washington. As usual, the 10 letters, properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which in that order represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving it arithmetically.

CRI) TEAB (SH
TAL

HAB
HTB

CL

4. Reducing Exercise

START with the word "GRANDEUR." Try reducing it by one letter at a time down to the letter "A." Transpose the letters wherever necessary to form a proper word each time that a letter is taken away.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

True Rest

It is through the mind that one finds amusement, but it is through the heart that one does not weary. —*Anne Swetchine.*

What They Say

Publicity Needed

"No major industry has any moral right to allow itself to be unexplained, misunderstood, or publicly distrusted, for by its unpopularity it poisons the pond in which we all must fish."—*Bruce Barton.*

But It's Better Than Jazz

"The playing of fine music during meals amid a clatter of plates is almost an insult to the art."—*Sir Hugh Allen.*

Preparedness

"If we create and maintain the instruments of war, it means that we do not reject war in every circumstance."—*Sir Norman Angell.*

The Four S's

"The attributes of a great lady may still be found in the rule of the four S's: Sincerity, Simplicity, Sympathy, Serenity."—*Emily Post.*

Education

"Education today should mean the elimination of everything that is not right, not beautiful, not fitting."—*Frank Pick.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Juices

WISE homemakers are planning that their winter breakfast menus shall start off with the juices of the tomato, grape, peach, pear, and apple, as well as the juices of those earlier-in-the-season fruits—blackberries, mulberries, dewberries, and huckleberries (all four of these are much improved by the addition of lemon juice, one part in ten), and the tinned prune, grapefruit, and pineapple juices, which may be economically bought by the case. Fruit juices are ideal appetizers, and lend both color and variety to early morning breakfasts.

Lucile R. and Mable B. have been busy canning juices from the many fruits that grow in an irrigated section of the Rockies. They anticipate a ready sale for these in two near-by towns. Their little business started last year when both graduated from college with training in home economics but no positions immediately available.

When the canning season is over, they will load their truck with the result of their summer's work, plus cases of prune, pineapple, and grapefruit juices commissioned from a local merchant. They will contact city homemakers and assure their customers of a wholesome product, since they make it a point to use only well ripened fruits in which the fruit flavors are well developed.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

In Lighter Vein

Storm Note

Two farmers met in town a few days after a cyclone hit the countryside.

"Yes, it did a lot of queer tricks out our way," declared one reflectively. "By the way, Hank, was that new barn of yours injured any?"

The other shifted his hat. "I can't rightly say," he answered. "I ain't found it yet."

Aha!

Freshman: "Sir, I have no pencil nor paper."

Professor: "So? Well, just what would you think of a soldier who went forth to battle without gun or ammunition?"

Freshman: "I should think he was an officer, sir."

—Tit-Bits

Mr. Robinson (who has had to take his holidays rather late): "It's no use grumbling, Edith. We must make up our own amusements."

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—14

AS BUSTER headed the plane toward the southeast from the North Pole, Reddy Fox said he would read a few notes on Greenland, which according to his maps should show up shortly: "The northern part is known as Peary's Land, the northernmost land. Greenland is the largest island in the world outside of the island-continent Australia, and is 1500 miles long and almost 700 miles wide.

"More than three fifths of the entire surface is covered with an ice sheet. The glaciers are constantly moving toward the sea—some at the rate of almost 100 feet a day."

"What a place to start an ice business," said Racky Coon. "One could get rich in no time; it would be all profit."

"Who would buy your ice?" said Buster Bear.

"I never thought about that," confessed Racky.

Ahead the ice-clad shores of Greenland came into sight. "My," said Bunny Rabbit, "they should have called this Whiteland! What a shore to try to land on! These ice cliffs must be hundreds of feet high."

"I should say so," said Reddy Fox. "My notes say the northern shore is from 1500 to 3000 feet high."

They were quite close to the shore now, and Buster, who had been flying rather low, had to send the plane much higher to get up over the plateau. As they sailed along the eastern shore for hundreds of miles, the air became warmer and they came to where the glaciers were slowly moving into the sea. Every few minutes great cakes would break off and drop with tremendous splashes into the sea. Wherever they looked could be seen floating ice—from small cakes to great icebergs.

"There's a cake of ice out there that looks a bit strange to me," said Reddy Fox.

"Yes, sir! There is something moving on it. Let us head the plane out there and see what it is."

Soon they were right over the ice cake; and they could see a small polar bear going from one side of the cake of ice to the other. "What shall we do, Reddy Fox?" said Buster. "That little bear is floating out into the ocean!"

"I know what to do," said Reddy Fox. "Back in Animal Town was an old bear that used to be in Tom Mix's circus, and he showed me how to throw a lasso, and I became pretty good at it." As he talked, Reddy was coiling a long piece of rope. Then, moving to the edge of the plane, Reddy threw a loop far out. It settled over the shoulders of the young bear and Reddy drew it taught. The other animals grasped the rope and quickly hoisted the young bear up into the plane.

At first the little white bear would not answer any questions, and only shrank back among the bundles and boxes.

"Where did you come from?" the animals kept asking the little white bear; and at last he pointed toward the mainland to the south.

"Well, we'll take a try anyway," said Buster; and he headed the plane toward the mainland.

As they neared the mainland the little white bear found his tongue. "There is my mamma bear now!"

Even Reddy Fox with his sharp eyes could hardly make out anything; but now they could all see an enormous white bear rushing up and down the shore. It was not so steep here, and Buster landed the plane safely on the ice—only it kept sliding on, but soon stopped. When the animals constructed the plane they had not taken into consideration the possibility of landing on ice.

As the plane slid to a landing, Mrs. Polar Bear jumped to safety behind a high ridge of ice. But soon she was peeking out at them; and when she heard her little cub calling to her, she came right out.

Mrs. White Bear was so thankful to have her little son back safe with her again, and she thanked our Animal Aviators and invited them into her crude dwelling made of ice blocks like an igloo.

The animals were much amused to be in a house made of ice, thinking they would freeze if they remained in there long, but they were astonished to find it so warm and comfortable. They told Mrs. White Bear all about their Good Will Trip, visiting animals all over the world.

"Well," said Mrs. Bear, "your Reddy Fox would like, I'm sure, to meet his cousins, the Arctic White and Blue Foxes. There are some that live near here. We'll go right over."

The Animal Aviators were more than delighted to meet their relations. On the way back they visited some arctic hares; and Bunny Rabbit said, "I'm sure proud to be related to such fine-looking animals."

A short distance below the home of Mrs. White Bear the ground was bare in large patches; and Mrs. Bear said, "I'll show you something you probably have never seen before—an Elder duck's nest." So the whole crowd followed her, and soon they were among a whole string of nests.

Bunny Rabbit said, as he put his little paw in the nest, "What a soft bed! I'd like to sleep in one as soft as this."

"Well, there it is, help yourself," said Mrs. Bear. "The baby ducks left the nests weeks ago."

"What is this soft stuff the nest is lined with?" asked Racky Coon.

"Why, that is elder down that the mother duck pulls from her breast; it is collected by humans and sold at high prices to stuff pillows and other things. Incidentally, we have about 125 varieties of birds here—in the summer."

As they stood there talking, Reddy Fox said, "What is that pretty little neighbor of yours over there? Looks like Willie Weasel back in Animal Town, only this one is all white except a black tip on his tail, while Willie has brown fur."

"That is Ernest Ermine," said Mrs. White Bear. "I think he does belong to the Weasel family; but up in the Arctic they stay white all the year. Farther south they are brown in summer and white in winter. Probably if your Animal Town was farther north, Willie Weasel would be white in winter."—*Boylston Dummer.*

French Courtesy

THE courtesy and tact of the French are proverbial. An American traveling for the first time in France was in the Paris subway and wished to know the time the next train would leave. He inquired of several persons, but all to no purpose as they could not understand his French, and he could not understand theirs.

Finally he approached a Frenchman who understood what he desired to know, but was at a loss as to how to tell him. Suddenly with an expression of happy relief he drew his watch from his pocket and proceeded to turn the pointers around to the time of the departure of the train, and gave the American the information he needed.

Odds and Ends

It's Done

Can ships be built and floated without being launched? Certainly; this is done by building the ship in a drydock and floating her out when she has reached a convenient stage of completion.

Speed

The wings of a humming bird move at the remarkable speed of 60 beats a second. One of the peculiar characteristics of this bird is that it hovers round its feeding place instead of seeking a perch.

Fruit

Inhabitants of the United States and Canada last year consumed 9,500,000,000 oranges, 2,600,000,000 lemons, and 700,000,000 grapefruit, for which they paid $325,000,000.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Special Funds

Question: If a church has adopted a motion that all improvements for the building and also the furnishings be paid for out of the building fund, would it be permissible, as long as this stands, to vote to create a special fund to pay for the organ?

Answer: Since the former motion is not in the bylaws, but an ordinary main motion, the latter motion would be in order. To adopt it by a majority vote would require previous notice, since, in effect, it rescinds part of the former motion. It could be adopted, however, without notice, at a regular meeting, by a two-thirds vote.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Persian, Protector

By the Associated Press

Atchison, Kan.

WAMPUS, a Persian cat owned by Mrs. Floyd Van Liew, has rescued nine robins and one bluejay this year, the record kept by Mrs. Van Liew shows.

The cat has taken the role of protector for fledgling birds which have fallen to the ground in attempting to fly. He guards the birds, chasing away other cats and dogs, until his mistress arrives and places the birds in a place of safety, she said.

Quotation For Today

IGNORANCE is less removed from truth than is prejudice.
—DIDEROT

Brevities

Office Economist: Those "end of the rainbow" songs and expectations will all have to be revised. Those who have seen it say that from an airplane, the rainbow appears as a complete circle.

Atlanta Georgian: Things are better. There are now more people dodging work than there are looking for it.

Battalion: Before marriage a man yearns for a woman. After marriage the "y" is silent.

Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Head covering.
4—Neap.
7—Constellation.
8—Fear.
9—Earned.
11—Unit.
12—Sprinkle.
16—Perceive.
17—Sea bird.
18—Gentle blow.
19—American general.

Down

1—Rotating-piece.
2—Land-measure.
3—Rampart.
4—Pertaining to the side.
5—Be indebted to.
6—Marry.
10—Freeze.
12—Snake.
13—Ocean.
14—Contest at law.
15—Increase.

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More About the Under-Age Pension Plan*

By Le Pelley

I AM HERE THIS EVENING TO DEFEND MY UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN! IT IS THE GUARANTEE OF PROSPERITY....
EVERY CHILD WILL BE ASSURED AN EDUCATION ---- EVERY CHILD WILL BE ASSURED THREE SQUARE MEALS A DAY --- EVERY CHILD WILL BE ASSURED EVERYTHING..!..
....AND FINALLY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, EVERY YOUNG MAN AND YOUNG WOMAN STARTING OUT IN THE BUSINESS WORLD WILL HAVE A SMALL BANK ACCOUNT ... THE FUTURE OF THE NATION IS THE YOUTH....
MARVELOUS
CLAP
MARVELOUS
CLAP
MARVELOUS!
CLAP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Lecture Canceled*

By Carmack

Well, sir, I didn't have to give the cat chaser a lecture after all-
But I must admit that when Buzzy suddenly made a dive for him from behind the evergreen and began playing with his tail I was a bit worried for a moment—
Especially when the fellow wheeled around and faced him-But Buzzy must have thought he wanted to play because he just sat up and waved his paws and invited him to come on—
Right at that moment, though, a big leaf came floating down and Buzzy made a dive for it—
After which the cat chaser looked at me and said-"Comical kitten, isn't he?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Time for Light on Relief

AFFIDAVITS such as William Hard read over the radio Monday night from Pennsylvanians who declared they had been thrown off the relief rolls or WPA employment when they refused to change their voting registration from Republican to Democratic constitute an unmistakably serious indictment of relief administration.

It is hardly to be expected that the Lonergan Senate Investigating Committee will do more than it has done in referring these charges to its chief investigator for a probably insignificant report after rather than before election. These Senate committees are customarily in the hands of whichever party is in power and may generally be trusted to do nothing to harm its chances.

But this is only one of several aspects of WPA and its predecessor, FERA, on which the people of the United States greatly need the light of fuller and more authentic facts on which to base not merely a political judgment but also a valid opinion as to how public assistance in future should be rendered. These facts may redound either to the disparagement of the relief administration or greatly to its credit.

Not only have there been ugly allegations of political pressure in West Virginia, Missouri and other states but there have been insidious rumors in various localities that one reason the rolls remained large was because some social workers or politicians wished the disbursements to continue and encouraged unfounded claims.

In apparent confutation of such reports comes a study by Elwood Street, director of public welfare in the District of Columbia, showing that 62 per cent of the supposed employables dropped in the tapering off of relief payments have not found employment and 247 families in the capital are thus without income and in distress.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, announces a 20 per cent reduction has taken place in WPA rolls since March—from 3,025,000 persons to 2,400,000. Is this reduction enough or too much or too little? Has it been made too soon or too late, and is it being made in the right places? The public needs facilities to judge.

In seeking ground to formulate such a judgment, the public has a right to be impatient with such an answer as Mr. Hopkins gave the other day to John G. Stutz, executive director of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, when he said the WPA records were open but not to "individuals who would exploit them." If such records are open only to friends and not to possible critics, the functions of an informed opposition in a democracy are largely lost.

Both the hugeness of the funds handled and the seriousness of the political charges made create a presumption that there should eventually be a comprehensive survey and investigation of the methods and effectiveness of relief under the New Deal. The probabilities are that as to financial management inquiry would show a number of minor irregularities which the administrator could dismiss, as did Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes on an earlier occasion, with a flow of expletives and "We were fighting a war." As to political activity it probably would be found that this varies directly with the venality of local politics and is attributable largely to city or state machines.

Such machines cannot justify themselves by pleading that, as in Pennsylvania, business interests have been wont to support the Republican ticket by pressure and corruption. The New York Times well comments that, "corruption is best fought openly by exposure and by law and by popular condemnation. To attempt to beat the corruptionists at their own game would be to make our last estate worse than our first. Wrong uses in elections of money privately contributed cannot possibly do as much harm in the long run as the perversion of billions taken from the federal treasury." Moreover, the iniquity of an employer's attempting to dictate the votes of his employees is not best proved by efforts of a political employer to do the same thing.

The Lonergan committee—which tossed a list of Liberty League contributors to Republican funds into the Maine campaign—would do much to preserve a semblance of impartiality if it should order public hearings in Pennsylvania before November 3. But anyway there ought to be within the next year a broad survey and study of relief administration either by a bipartisan congressional committee or by some social research agency of such standing as to command national confidence.

A Premier's Predicament

IN THE terminology of the baseball season, a squeeze play by French conservatives has Premier Blum in a highly vulnerable position. Politically, as most observers have noted, it aims to make him choose between the extremists and the moderates of the Popular Front, losing the support of at least one. Economically, the play is more complicated and subtle. Its strategy is in part deliberate on the side of the opposition, and in part arises because of the nature of the Blum program.

Premier Blum is being forced to mix capitalism and socialism—in proportions which the conservatives believe will prove unmixable. He has been allowed to extend national control swiftly over the Bank of France, labor disputes, farm prices and the like. But only up to a certain point. The conservative forces have so far managed to halt him short of the full moderate socialist program which he had wished.

The debates over the devaluation were the sticking point. They were waged not so much over the currency maneuver itself as upon the Blum socialist measures, adjusting the domestic economy to the new move. The Premier seems to have been aware that devaluation in France calls for particular care, since success depends on keeping prices under control. If the French are not to be permitted a price panic, they must be convinced that the present amount of devaluation is categorically the end of currency tampering; that under no circumstances will there be more. Such a "safe devaluation," M. Blum recognized, might be imperiled unless prices were subject to control, and he asked Parliament for the most far-reaching of socialist controls over prices, which implied an extension of his philosophy of socialization.

He was refused these laws. The conservatives, with backs politically and economically against the wall, turned back the tide of economic centralization.

The result of these maneuvers is an admittedly precarious situation, both for French capitalism and for the Popular Front. For the Premier has been allowed to regulate enough to upset a relatively free capitalism, but not enough to regulate the regulation. The process of passing one control law, which requires another which requires another, has been halted short of the equilibrium point which M. Blum had set as his objective.

Socialism and capitalism are not like oil and water, mutually repellent. Moderate amounts of socialization frequently are observed to dissolve into capitalism with beneficial effects. The problem of the French Government is to combine in the proper quantities the elements of capitalism and socialism which French conditions and the French people as a whole demand.

Playing With Fire

"I THOUGHT of the times I had frightened folks with my toy gun," confessed a youth in a Los Angeles criminal court, adding: "And so, I got a real gun and did this holdup."

Anyone giving this serious matter serious thought will heartily agree with Judge Joseph Marchetti, before whom the case came for trial, that "such revelations as these indeed should be cause for serious thought." Particularly when they learn from the judge that instances of the sinister influence of these abnormal playthings are only too common. Another young man, he relates, charged with the armed holdup of a pedestrian, was found to possess, in addition to a sawed-off revolver, a number of cap pistols at his home. "I used to like them," he admitted, *"but I've outgrown them now."*

There is a challenge here to the toymakers, distributors and retailers. What reasonable argument can be advanced for the toy gun? It is objectionable to persons "held up" by adolescents imitating gangsters or "G"-men. It gives countless parents anxious thought. More than a few homes have been grievously saddened by tragedy just because of a "toy" weapon. When so much inventive talent is employed in producing normal, natural playthings for children, can traders and dealers well afford to lay themselves open to accusation that the profit motive in industry renders it often conscienceless?

"I thought of the times I had frightened folks with my toy gun and so, I got a real gun and did this holdup."

What Is "British"?

IS THERE such a thing as a representative British work of art? Mr. Basil Dean, the famous film producer, evidently thinks that there is, since he is looking for a "representative play" to present in London during the Coronation festivities next year.

Many are the qualities that a work of art which expresses the English ethos should possess. It should be wide and ranging in its scope, for a people that has established the British Empire cannot manifest itself fully in anything of merely parochial interest. Most people, too, would insist on its displaying an adventurous temper, a democratic outlook, and a confident hope for the future.

Perhaps the most readily accepted suggestion would be a play by Shakespeare. Perhaps Milton, in his greatest works, would be a strong candidate, were there not about him a feeling of gloom alien to the characteristic English outlook. Dickens is bright and democratic enough, but hardly cosmic in scale. There remains Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." It springs from the people, deals with the most tremendous of themes, and ends on a note of final victory.

American Conquest

Book News of the Day

SO MUCH new documentary evidence has been unearthed, and the whole approach to the history of the westward migration in America has undergone such a change within the past few years, that books such as Eva Emery Dye's THE CONQUEST: The True Story of Lewis and Clark, and MCLOUGHLIN AND OLD OREGON (New York: Wilson-Erickson. $2.75 each) seem like relics from a bygone age.

First published in 1900 and 1902 respectively, and now reprinted in "library editions" without noticeable revision, they belong to the glamorous school of western history which was so popular in the days when the West was no longer dangerous but still new and wonderful. Today we have come to realize that clashes between red and white were inherent in the contacts of divergent cultures, that our conquest of the wilderness often destroyed more than it gave and that a little less of our particular brand of civilization might have been better for whites, Indians and the national resources.

* * *

"The Conquest" is concerned not merely with the Lewis and Clark expedition; it begins with the Clark family and Lord Dunmore's war, follows the fortunes of George Rogers Clark and his Revolutionary campaigns, and the early exploits of William Clark and Meriwether Lewis.

Book II tells the story of Jefferson's dream which came to fruition in the Louisiana Purchase and the cession of Upper and Lower Louisiana, details the organization of the Lewis and Clark company and all the familiar tale of how the young men rode the Missouri, scaled the Rockies, wintered on the Pacific and outfought and outbluffed the Indians on the return journey, and of their triumphant entry into St. Louis and their rich rewards at the hands of the public and of Congress.

Book III deals chiefly with Clark's administration as agent to the western tribes and as territorial governor of Missouri, relates the tragic and mysterious end of Lewis in Tennessee, and goes into some detail regarding the Indian problem as it presented itself in 1838.

* * *

The volume on McLoughlin plunges *in medias res*, with the coming of the Whitmans and Spaldings, describes in great detail the empire over which the White Headed Eagle ruled, goes back into McLoughlin's early life and the feud between the Northwestern and the Hudson's Bay companies, sketches the development of California from Sutter's first activity to the discovery of gold and describes the swelling Oregon immigration and the Whitman massacre.

In main outlines the accounts differ little from those written in later years; but their emphasis is on the heroic and the spectacular instead of on the sober and plodding toil which made up the greater part of the winning of the West; they recount many episodes which have a background rather than an essential interest; and their lack of realistic detail makes their outlines seem blurred. Perhaps their value at present is as introductory reading for boys and girls. Indeed, the author may have had chiefly the juvenile audience in mind.

K. C. K.

Speaking of Being "In the Bag" . . .

We Discover the Pass

THERE is some doubt as to what white man, or party, first found the great South pass in what is now Wyoming; a comparatively smooth way over the lean backbone of America. John Colter may have gone that way in the winter of 1807-08, although the incomplete and fantastic maps of the time make it difficult to say; and members of Robert Stuart's Astorian party declare that they returned by that route to the settlements in 1812. It may well have been used by solitary trappers who did not disclose their secrets to others long before the Smith-Fitzpatrick party in 1824 made it one of the best known passages from the rivers which flow east to those which flow west.

However that may be, we have the distinction of being among the latest discoverers of the pass. Should we, we debated, reach the Yellowstone by way of the Wind river country, where the highway was boldly marked in solid red, or try the trail of the emigrants, which was indicated by timid blue lines on the map? There was no real argument, for we had determined to follow the emigrant road as closely as possible, right up the Sweetwater river and across the dry stretch to the big Sandy.

* * *

The only difficulty was that we could not find where the road diverged from the main highway. The emigrants, having only their wagons and lives at stake, struck boldly out across the unmarked hills, but we must think in terms of rubber tires and low clearance. They were obliged to travel where water flowed; we, where gravel made smooth the way.

A modern road mender, with a behemoth of a truck, was finally consulted, and confirmed our suspicion that there was no road along the Sweetwater. Our map was old and in error, he said; the only approach to the pass lay some miles to the north. "Turn left just after you cross the—" he directed, and we nodded sagely, each trusting that the other had caught the name of the creek.

"It didn't sound like anything at all, so surely we'll recognize it when we come to it," we comforted ourselves when we finally realized that we had no idea where we were to turn left; and to be sure, after winding for a long time along the rims of pale and bottomless canyons, and crossing many streams that could not possibly have been the right one, we cried out, "This is it!" Why, the Little Popo Agie, of course. Jedediah Smith with his Bible and his rifle, and Thomas Fitzpatrick with his rifle, followed the Popo Agie in 1824, when no ranch houses and fields pleasant with alfalfa lay in the green valley the stream has carved among the barren hills.

Scattered boxes assured us that a rural mail carrier must twist his agile car furiously along that road six days a week, and surely the inhabitants of the valley pass in and out occasionally, although we could see small reason for wanting to leave it; but few others could have ventured that way. To our right hills rose, immense and softly rounded, gray with sage brush. To the left great rocks, weathered to brilliant shades of red, had been thrust edgewise from the earth so that all the mountains rose, tilted, with sharp cliffs to the south and long slopes to the north.

* * *

This was the southern ridge of the Wind River range, the principal peaks of which we could see, blue in the distance except where snow fields whitened them, away to the northwest. We crossed the ridge, through the national forest where lupines and bluebells and lobelia grow on pine-studded slopes, and came down into a cluster of log cabins and miners' camps; South Pass city, and the hills beyond where shafts, not much larger than badger dens, have been driven into the gravelly banks. The clear stream flowing below the town had been trapped for beaver once; now the region was being ransacked anew for its treasure.

Indian, trapper, emigrant, cowboy, prospector. The pass that has been known for so short a time, but in that time has seen this procession sweep across it, lies almost deserted now. Sage hens scattered from a pool of water that stood in the middle of the road. The Sweetwater, where we crossed it again on a rickety bridge, flowed between hills more empty than it had known when buffalo and antelope roamed there. Of the Great Medicine road of the whites, along which the wagons rumbled westward in the forties and fifties, only a broad indentation in the sage-covered plain remains; and the Dry Sandy stage station is nothing now but a name on the map.

Yet strangely enough the pass lacks the mist of sadness that so often lingers upon historic ground. Perhaps it is the wind, blowing forever like the hint of a promise; or the wide vista, the mountains that are still waiting for some unimaginable event; but for whatever reason, the feeling is strong that the robust past is only a prelude to some vaster adventure, and possibly that is why we were convinced that we had really discovered the South pass.

M. Z.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Strangled Stream?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The wheat farmers of Canada would accord mass approval to the Monitor's recent editorial conclusion:

> It seems to us that the greatest practical service which can be rendered to the cause of peace today is to begin a sincere and genuine effort to restore the normal flow of international trade.

In this same connection, Premier King, speaking for this Dominion at Geneva today, told the League of Nations assembly:

> It is encouraging to see growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade. . . . Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota, and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action.

Against the background of the above obviously sincere viewpoints, it seems to me that your widespread readers would find the following paragraph, culled from a brief submitted to a parliamentary committee (Ottawa) by Mr. J. R. Murray, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, illuminating:

> It will be noted that Canada, in the fiscal year of 1935, obtained 7.1 per cent of her total imports from continental Europe, an area in which Canada sold over 50 per cent of her wheat from 1930-31 to 1934-35. It will further be noted that in the fiscal year 1935 Canada obtained 70.1 per cent of her imports from countries which, during the past five crop years, purchased an average of 9,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat. It will be noted that during the past three fiscal years Canadian imports from continental Europe have averaged about $35,000,000, against which we expect continental Europe to purchase over 150,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat.

The international wheat stream has been "cribbed, cabined and confined" by the tariff builders.

D. P. W.

Toronto, Canada.

"Subsidized Vivisection"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In agreement with the letter of S. C. K., entitled "Subsidized Vivisection," as a medical doctor I state it is the opinion of many doctors that it is indeed time that progress in human healing cease to be hampered by animal experiments. To date we have received no benefit. The results have been wrong conclusions and many fatal serum injections.

What shall we conclude when we know millions of dollars are invested in serum plants, and that many physicians are shareholders in them, although their names do not appear on the list of stockholders?

The tyranny of the Salem witchcraft pales before the demands of this medico-political organization.

S. G.

New York, N. Y.

Sweden's New Government Program

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I did not believe that the recent Monitor headline in regard to the new government program in Sweden could be right. I had seen telegrams to the Swedish-American papers here which said nothing about any such project as "nationalization of several industries," and today I have obtained a cabled summary of the program through official channels, and it bears out my belief. There is absolutely nothing in it that justifies any such headline as "Sweden Faces Nationalizing of Industries."

A rough translation of the radiogram received here reads as follows: "After announcing continued social reforms, including increased old-age pensions in expensive localities, the government program says that these improvements for different population groups imply increased expenditures, as do the old-age pension increases already decided upon and the increases voted last June for the national defense. The tax question, therefore, requires continued attention, and the distribution of the tax burden according to the capacity to pay ought to make the larger fortunes bear a still heavier part.

"The new Government will, however, do everything in its power to keep taxes down or to make them easier to pay. The Government's entire economic policy aims at such measures as promote the undisturbed progress of business and increase the yield of human labor. A common realization of this has made it possible for the two government parties — (the Social-Democrats and the Farmers)—to overcome or to postpone conflicts in their general attitude toward social problems. Their frank examination as to how to improve the general standard takes into account the difficulties of private business and the Government does not plan any measures which will prevent private enterprise from making socially useful contributions, but at the same time will not let restricted private interests block such measures as will benefit the majority of the population. The Government's policy will not overlook the fact that the purpose of public action is not to reduce civic liberty, but to increase it."

This is just the opposite of "nationalization of industries."

NABOTH HEDIN

American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

New York, N. Y.

[Editor's Note.—Though the Swedish Government had contemplated the nationalization of certain trades and industries, such as the wholesale trade in petrol and coffee, as suggested in the Monitor news story, Swedish officials now say that other measures are being given first consideration by the Government.]

The Wide Horizon

To Farms! To Farms!

By Peter Lyne

LONDON

AGRICULTURE, often called the Cinderella of British industry, has found an unexpected fairy godmother in the form of a troubled Europe. Rearmament, in fact, is proving a valuable stimulus to the movement for revival of home farming. "Remember the lessons of the last war; food is as important as guns," is a new slogan of the rural revivalists. And they needed a new slogan. For although since the economic crisis there has been great activity on the part of committees investigating the possibilities of putting jobless to work on the land and although prominent individuals such as Mr. David Lloyd George have been bringing all their power to support a back-to-the-land campaign, yet there has been no marked progress toward absorbing more man power in farming.

An adjustment of the balance between agriculture and industry has been widely recognized as an admirable ideal. But the fact has remained that British factories need markets; foreign and dominion buyers need to export foodstuffs to Britain to pay for British manufactured goods; and—well it has been just too bad that more idle hands couldn't be utilized on idle acres.

* * *

In support of this view there have been reports such as that at the end of last year by Viscount Astor and Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, assisted by other agricultural experts, in which they were "relentlessly driven to the conclusion that the possibilities of large-scale land settlement are far smaller than some of us had believed."

The few million pounds of taxpayers' money which in recent years has been voted annually to keep farmers above water has raised stormy discussions. But the precarious situation in Europe has lately caused many more people to realize that in a national emergency agriculture would immediately become of primary importance. Moreover the £15,000,000 of subsidy it now receives annually assumes a new value in the light of more than £200,000,000 expenditure on armaments.

During the recent debates on the estimates for rearming, Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Defense, told the House of Commons that decisions had been taken by the cabinet which would secure for the country an increased output for agriculture in an emergency as well as a sufficiency of supplies of essential food products and of feeding stuffs. Nothing more specific was mentioned, as the matter is confidential. Another step in the direction of organizing food supplies has been the appointment of Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics, as war-time food chief or chairman of the Sub-Committee on Food Supplies for the Civil Population in time of war.

* * *

In a recent speech in London to the Council of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, described agriculture as the country's first line of defense and said that the government were working on a long-term policy for producing more food. So the farmers and the back-to-the-land movements are getting a measure of what they want—thanks to the rattle of sabers in Europe rather than to any considerable swing over of opinion to the ruralists' creed that the future of Britain depends on the reinstatement of agriculture to the position it held before the industrial revolution.

Thus with a new interest being taken in the farmers' problems a survey of the situation by the Rural Reconstruction Association has just made a timely appearance. This organization has been studying the question for the past eleven years and reaches its conclusions in a book called "The Revival of Agriculture." In simple but telling manner the case for rural revival is stated. There are signs in the book of a quiet confidence that the country is inevitably going back in the end to the "realistic" economic policy.

The Rural Reconstruction Association believes the "realistic" system must return. How close to the mark is this forecast going to be? Already there is a tendency in this direction in present-day marketing boards, control of production and fixing of prices. With urgent schemes for organization of defense to spur on rationalization of agriculture, there may be big developments just around the corner for British farmers. And maybe when it comes, agriculture's new deal, like some other new deals, will in reality be just fished out of the attic.

Mirror of World Opinion

Anglo-American Debt Settlement

BY ALL means let us retain a flexible system of tariff protection. . . . But should we not at the same time seek by every means in our power to diminish rather than increase the embargoes and restrictions which today impoverish the world and exacerbate international ill will? I venture to suggest that a comprehensive agreement between the British Empire, the United States, and the countries comprising the "sterling bloc"—to include, if possible, a debt settlement, a *de facto* currency stabilization, a modification of the present restrictions on the inflow and outflow of capital, and a tentative revival of migration—would do more than anything else to save the world from the catastrophe which seems now to impend.—*From note by Mr. Robert Boothby, British Unionist M. P. for Aberdeen East.*